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ABSTRACT

Intended for teachers of grades 4-8, this book provides tools and resources to help students fall in love with literature. The book contains reproducible glossaries containing over 200 literary, genre, book content, and book construction terms, along with removable flashcards, to make reviewing language arts essentials easy, enjoyable, and fun. The book provides game suggestions such as tic-tac-toe and "Jeopardy." The book's literary terms glossary and flashcards include figurative language, creative devices, story parts, skills, and similar expressions related to poetry and prose. The Genre glossary and flashcards cover both content (poetry and prose) and form (fiction and nonfiction). The Book Terminology glossary and flashcards cover book content and construction, with terms ranging in difficulty from simple to advanced. The book's instructions suggest that definitions and examples can be modified by using titles and excerpts students will recognize and that unfamiliar listed examples can be used as springboards to introduce and seek out new titles or pieces. (CR)

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LANGUAGE ARTS LINGO

**Glossaries and Flashcards for
200+ Terms**

by R. Howard Blount, Jr.

Good Apple

Dedication

For my fellow scholars and students,
those present and those yet to come . . .

Psalm 119:130 • 2 Timothy 3:15

Editor: Donna Garzinsky



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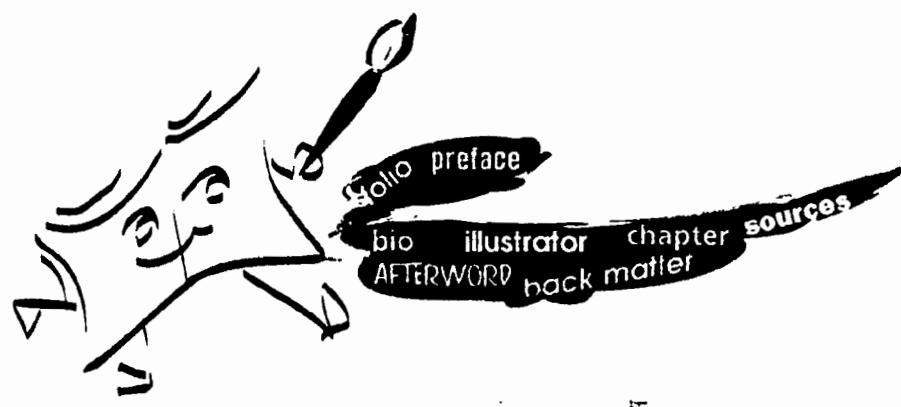
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INTRODUCTION

Using Literary Glossaries and Flashcards

Dear Colleagues,

In my literature-based sixth-grade classroom, my ultimate goal is to convert my average students into junior literary snobs, or at least to encourage them to fall deeply in love with reading and writing. Students delve into the rich world of literature, including the study of literary terms, genre, and book terminology.

To accomplish this, I've developed the following set of literary glossaries and flashcards for student use. The three reproducible glossaries contained in **Language Arts Lingo** become a permanent reference in my students' folders. Students mark selected glossary entries with a highlighter pen for easy focus and referral. To help students review the glossaries' content, I put the terms on homemade flashcards. The flashcards included in this book are designed to be removed and separated along the perforations. You may wish to laminate them. My students invented games to play and even asked to use the cards for study. They internalized and increased their retention of the material dramatically. They even trounced "gifted" classes in the school Library Jeopardy tournament! Because the flashcards have been so beneficial in my classroom, I believe they will be equally effective for other language arts teachers as well.

The glossaries and flashcards are each divided into three domains: Literary Terms, Genre, and Book Terminology. A single term is printed on the front side of each flashcard. On the reverse side are the term's definition and, where possible, authentic examples from literature. Each card is labeled for its domain, for example, **LT1** is **Literary Terms #1**, **G2—Genre terms #2**, and **BT5—Book Terms #5**.

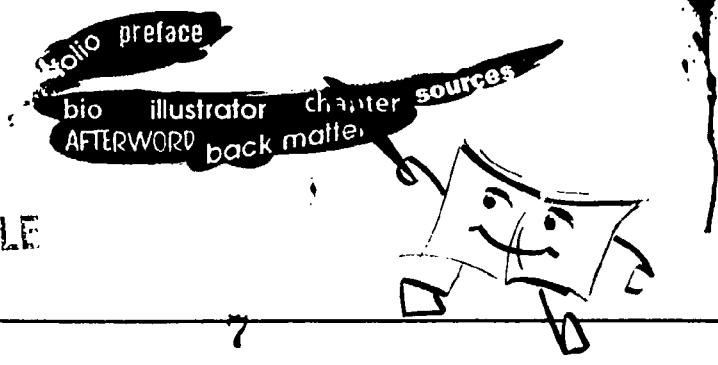


The Literary Terms glossary and flashcards include figurative language, creative devices, story parts, skills, and similar expressions related to poetry and prose. The Genre glossary and flashcards cover both content (poetry and prose) and form (fiction and nonfiction). The Book Terminology glossary and flashcards cover book content and construction. The terms range in difficulty from simple to advanced. You will be the one best able to determine the terms most appropriate for your class.

Feel free to modify definitions and examples by using titles and excerpts your students will recognize. Use any unfamiliar listed examples as springboards to introduce and seek out new titles or pieces. Examples that include blank spaces in the titles indicate where the key term is part of the title. In these cases, simply say the word **blank** instead.

It is my hope that these glossaries and flashcards will enhance the instruction, review, and retention of literary terms in your classroom and in the process increase student understanding of the literature that so enriches our lives. If you find this resource to be valuable and have a success story to share, I would enjoy hearing from you. Feedback of any kind is always welcome. Please send all correspondence with a SASE.

Literarily yours,
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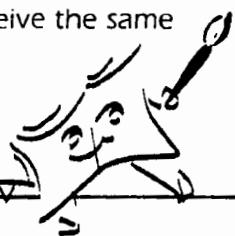
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Literary Flashcard Games

The three main ways to give clues or ask questions with literary flashcards are by **term**, **definition**, or **example**. If you call out a **term**, the contestants provide either an acceptable definition or example. If you call out a **definition** or an **example**, the players provide the correct term. Variations of these methods are only limited by your creativity. Following are several games and variations that work well with literary flashcards.

Quiz Teams

Organize teams of three to five players each. Call out a question or clue to each team sequentially. Team members have 15 seconds to determine their response, then the captain must give the answer. Award one point (tally mark) for each correct response. For incorrect responses, the next team gets a chance to steal a point by providing a correct response. If they answer correctly, award the point. If the response is incorrect, provide the answer. Proceed by calling out the next question or clue for the same team. Continue play, making sure that all teams receive the same number of turns.



Creative Team Play and Scorekeeping Variations

Instead of keeping score by tally marks, try the following variations.

- Play tic-tac-toe by drawing a large 3×3 matrix (grid with 3 columns and 3 rows) on the chalkboard. Correct responses allow opposing teams to place an **X** or **O** on the board. Each "three-in-a-row" wins a point. No point is awarded for a "cat" (when neither team is able to complete three in a row). Try more exciting games with a 4×4 or 5×5 matrix.
- Draw a "literary football field" on the chalkboard or markerboard. Use small magnets for players. Each correct response allows the teams to advance their magnetic players ten yards up the field. The first team to reach the opposing goal line wins.
- Draw a "literary baseball diamond" on the chalkboard or markerboard. Use small magnets for players. Each correct response allows a team to advance its magnetic players one base around the diamond. The team that scores the most runs wins. For variation, play with single, double, triple, and home-run questions.

- Play 20 questions. The team to first collect 20 points is the winner.
- If you regularly play with the same teams, try keeping a running score on a wall chart.

Literary Jeopardy

Design a Jeopardy game panel on a standard or tall science project board. Add three columns labeled **Literary Terms, Genre, and Book Terminology**. Glue five library-card pockets vertically under each heading, assigning them point values 100 through 500. Select flashcards from the appropriate domains and place them in the pockets according to degree of difficulty, with 100 being the easiest and 500 the most difficult. Identify two "daily doubles" if so desired. Contestants may compete as two individuals or two teams.

The game begins with one team selecting an answer category and value. The host reads the definition from the flashcard, and the player or team must provide the term in question format (for example, **What is simile?**). If the response is correct, the assigned points are awarded. If the response is incorrect, the opposing team gets to steal. (Daily double answers may not be stolen.) If their answer is correct, the assigned points are awarded. If the response is incorrect, the host provides

the answer. Play continues with the same team selecting a category and value.

When all categories have been exhausted, the host states the "final Jeopardy" answer category. Contestants wager based on their total scores and write the amount on a sheet of paper. When the answer is read, the players write their responses below the wager and submit the papers to the host. When the responses have been read, final scores are tallied, and the winner(s) are declared. (Thanks, Carol!!)

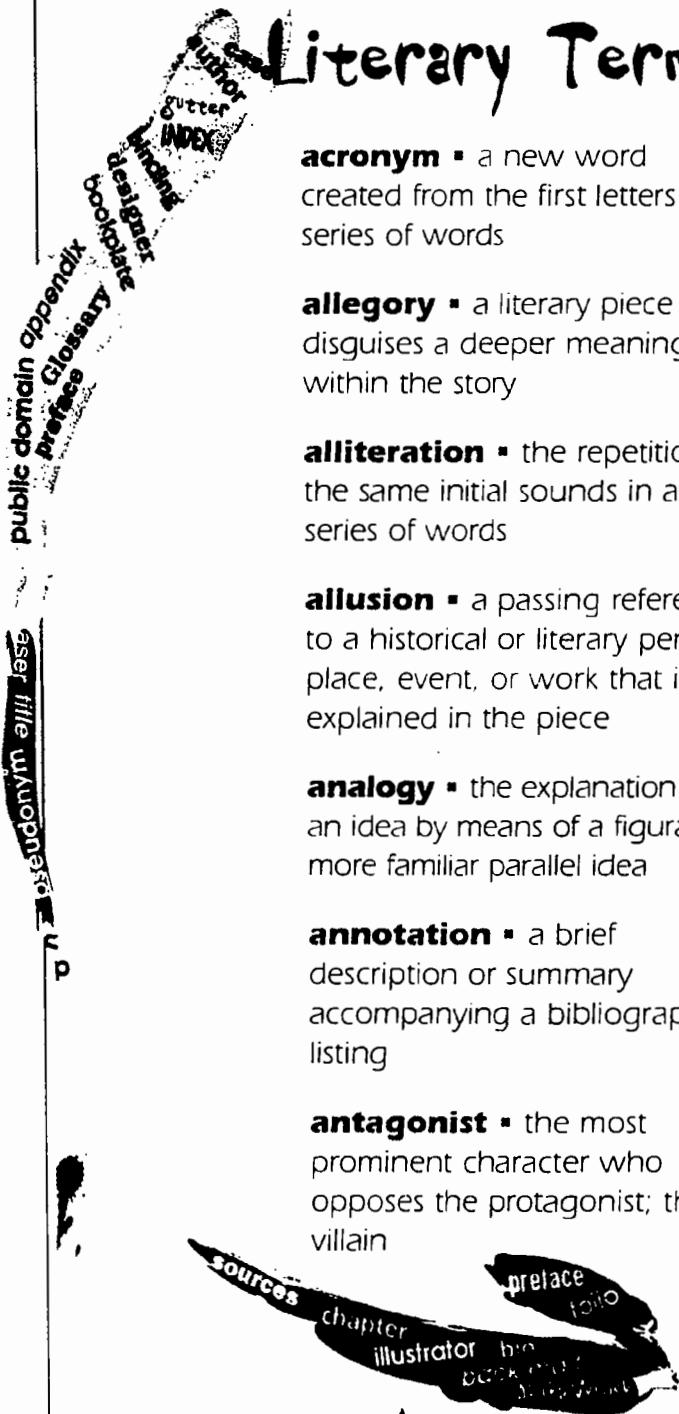
Card Collecting

The object of card collecting is for contestants to collect as many flashcards as possible. One version is played with a host and a small group (up to three players). When the host delivers a question or clue, the contestants shout out their responses. The host determines the contestant who first gave the correct response and awards the flashcard to that player. If no correct response is given, the host provides the answer, and the card is placed at the bottom of the stack. The game continues until all of the preselected cards have been distributed. Contestants then count their cards. The player with the most cards is declared the winner.

PART I

Glossaries

Literary Terms



aphorism • a brief statement expressing a general truth

archetype • a universally recognized setting, character, symbol, theme, or image that regularly appears in literature

bibliophile • a person who loves books; a "biblioholic"

bibliophobe • a person who hates or fears books

characterization • the description of the internal attributes of story characters

character • a person or animal around whose actions a story revolves

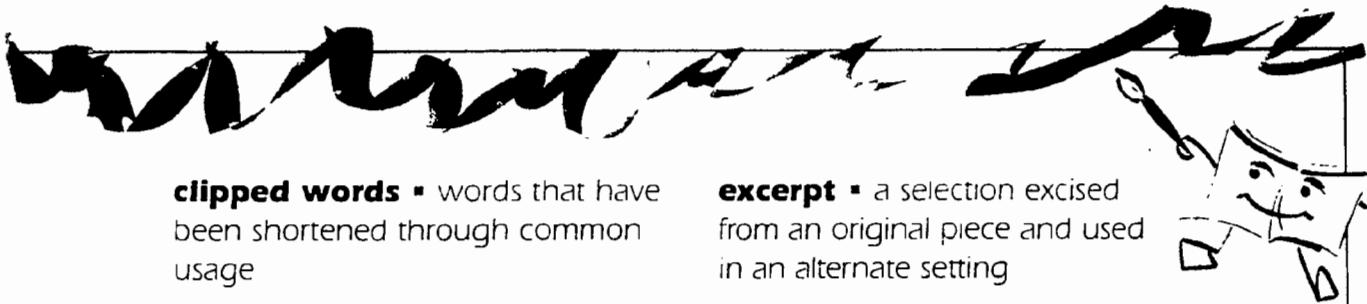
main character • the central story personage

secondary character • an essential supporting story personage

cliché • a highly overused word or expression

cliffhanger • a device of suspense that leaves the reader wanting to read on

climax • the turning point of the plot or story action, usually characterized by great intensity



clipped words • words that have been shortened through common usage

conflict • the primary battle or problem faced by the protagonist

internal conflict • the struggle within a character

external conflict • the character's struggle with an outside force

connotation • a word's suggested variation or shade of meaning

cyclical story • a story that ends where it began

denotation • the dictionary meaning of a word

dialect • a distinctive form of a language spoken by members of an identifiable regional, national, or social group

dialogue • the exact words spoken by story characters; conversation

epithet • a word or phrase used to capture a person's most outstanding characteristic

eponym • a word whose origin is a person's name

euphemism • verbiage that puts a positive, respectful slant on a negative subject

excerpt • a selection excised from an original piece and used in an alternate setting

falling action • the plot events immediately following the climax that lead to the resolution: dénouement

figurative language • creative language or figures of speech used in poetry and prose

flashback • recalling previous events at a latter point within a story: analepsis

foreshadowing • literary clues that allude to future story events

genre • traditionally the five major classifications of literature—drama, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and essay; commonly referred to as any particular type of published writing characterized by form or content

hero or heroine • a story character who exhibits remarkable strength or courage

hyperbole • the use of obvious excessive exaggeration

idiom • a common saying unique to a group of people that has a meaning apart from its literal translation; idiomatic expression

imagery • descriptive language that evokes mental impressions of the five senses



introduction • the beginning of a plot sequence that acquaints the reader with characters and setting

irony • the contrast between the way something appears to be and what it actually is

jargon • conversational language unique to a group, trade, or profession

kenning • a brief metaphor or stock phrase used in place of a more familiar term

linear story • a story that begins at one point and ends at a distant point

literary license • the author's right to break the rules of standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation for the sake of creativity

literature • creative writing of universally recognized artistic value

malapropism • the misuse of words characterized by confusion with similar terms

meiosis • a form of understatement whereby something is referred to in less-than-accurate terms

metaphor • a comparison between two distinct objects that does not use the words **like** or **as**

meter • a systematic pattern and measure of rhythm used in poetry

metonymy • replacing the name of one thing with the name of another closely associated thing

mood • the general feeling evoked in a reader through the author's use of words

moral • a lesson or principle intentionally communicated through the form of a story

motivation • a story character's reason for exhibiting a particular behavior

narrative • any form of writing that tells a story

narrator • the person telling the story, usually a character or the author

onomatopoeia • the use of words that imitate sounds

oxymoron • the combined use of terms that seem to be contradictory

pace • the rate at which a story moves along, defined by the tension between descriptive passages and action sequences

palindrome • a word or phrase that reads the same both forward and backward

paradox • a statement or situation whereby two opposing conditions exist simultaneously

parody • the imitation of an author's style or literary work, most commonly for amusement

personification • attributing human characteristics to nonhuman objects

plagiarism • passing off the writings of another person as one's own

plot • the sequence of story events

poetic justice • a deserved happy ending for heroes and a sad fate for villains

poetic license • the poet's freedom to depart from conventional poetic devices

point of view • the perspective from which a story is told

first person • the story told from the author's or one character's perspective, characterized by use of the pronouns **I**, **me**, **my**, **we**, **us**, and **our**

third person omniscient • the narrator tells the story from the perspective of more than one character

third person limited • the narrator tells the story from one character's perspective

portmanteau words • words with dual meanings that have been blended through common usage

protagonist • the main character in a story; the hero or heroine

pun • a play on words involving two similar-sounding words that have distinctive meanings

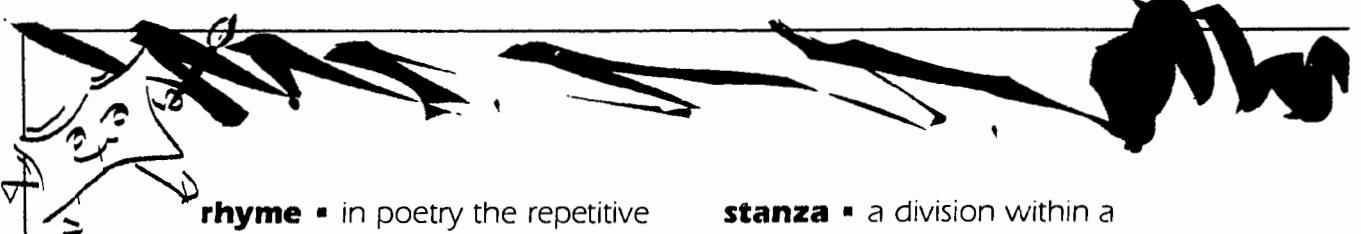
purpose • the author's reason for writing a literary piece, most commonly to entertain, inform, persuade, or describe

quote or **quotation** • a reference to the exact words spoken by another well-known person or used in a recognized literary work

redundancy • the unnecessary sequential use of two or more words with identical or similar meanings; overblown phrasing

repetition • the effective use of recurrent words, phrases, incidents, themes, images, or symbols in a literary piece

resolution • the final plot component immediately following the falling action; the outcome of a story



rhyme • in poetry the repetitive use of words or ending syllables that share the same sound

rhyme scheme • a standard rhyming pattern

rhythm • a poetic beat using light and heavy stress patterns; the harmonious pattern of syllables in prose

rising action • the plot events that lead to the climax; complication

satire • humorous mockery of the folly, vice, or stupidity of deserving individuals or institutions in hope of effecting reform

scene • in drama, the subdivision of a play or an act; one event in a story

sequence of events • the standard plot flow—introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution

setting • the time and place in which a story takes place

simile • a comparison between two distinct objects using the words **like** or **as**

slang • nonstandard colorful sayings or terms; irreverent street language

stanza • a division within a poem, consisting of a number of related lines

style • an author's unique way of writing—creative or recognizable uses of theme, diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, or figurative language

subplot • a minor related story within the dominant plot

surprise ending • an unexpected conclusion to a story, often marked by satisfaction or disappointment

suspense • the feelings of excitement, anxiety, and anticipation radiating from a story that motivate the reader to read on

symbolism • the use of images in literature that represent other entities or meanings

synecdoche • referring to a whole by one of its parts or a more comprehensive whole

theme • the author's message or the main idea of a story

tone • manner of expression revealing author's attitude toward subject matter or reader

Genre

adventure • a literary work with elements of risk, action, and suspense

ABC poem • unrhymed verse of up to 26 lines, each word beginning sequentially with the letters of the alphabet

almanac • a reference book published annually that contains updated statistics, lists, tables, and charts of information from many fields

anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story

anthology • a collection of literary pieces, such as poems, essays, short stories, or plays, contained in one volume

atlas • a reference book of maps, geographic tables, and charts

autobiography • the story of a person's life written by that person

ballad • a narrative poem or folk song with simple stanzas and a recurring refrain

biography • the story of a person's life

cento • a rhymed **aabbcc** "patchwork" poem consisting of lines borrowed from various existing poems

chapbook • a cheaply produced pamphlet sold by peddlers from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; a small, often self-published, paperback book of poetry

cinquain • an unrhymed 5-line poem dividing 22 syllables into a 2-4-6-8-2 pattern

classic • a definitive literary work that has been widely read and recognized for many years

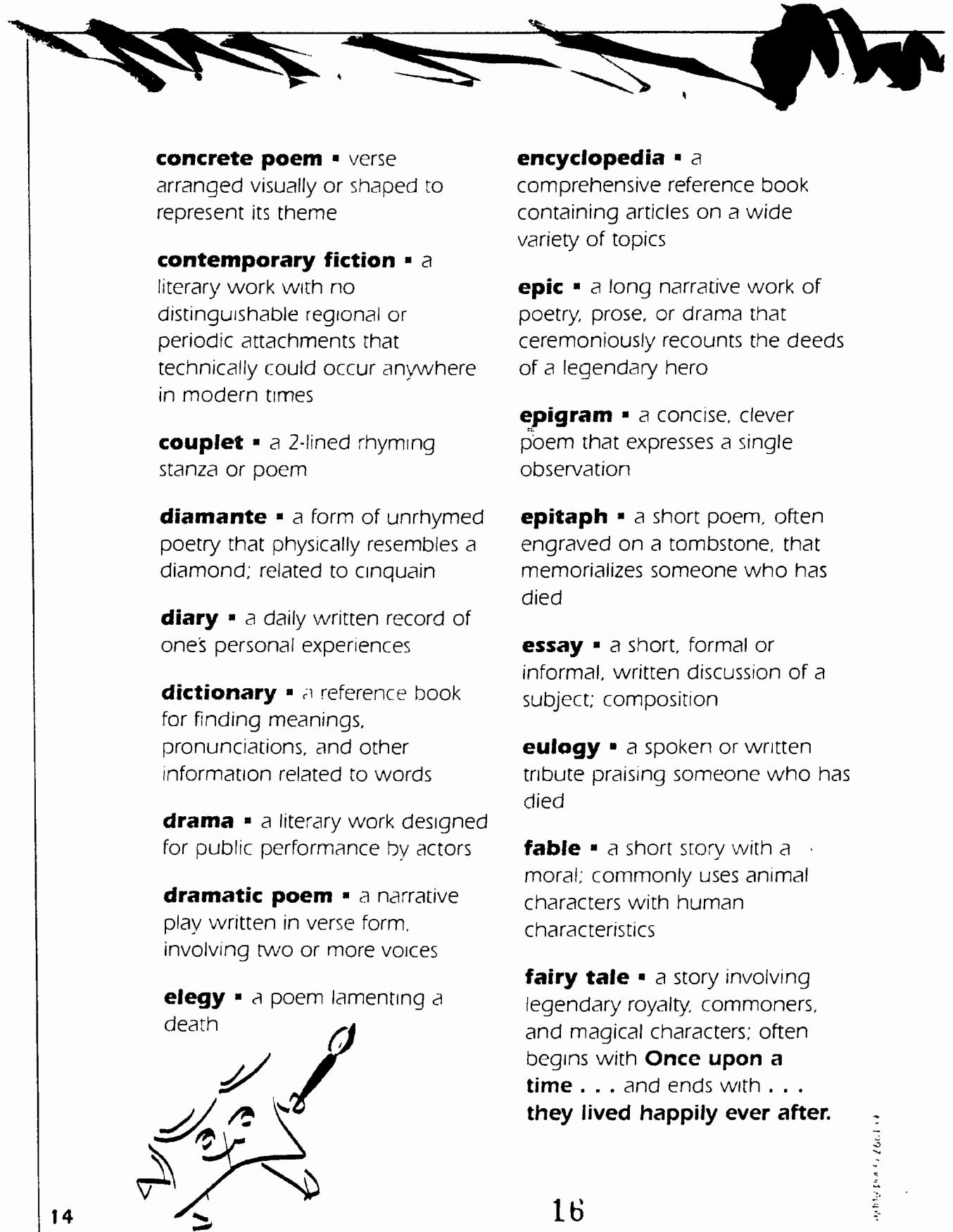
clerihew • a humorous 4-line rhymed poem based on a person's name

comedy • a humorous play or literary work

comic strip • a humorous vignette illustrated with multipaneled scenes, caricatures, and ballooned dialogue

companion title • a literary piece that stands alone but is related in character or setting to another work





concrete poem • verse arranged visually or shaped to represent its theme

contemporary fiction • a literary work with no distinguishable regional or periodic attachments that technically could occur anywhere in modern times

couplet • a 2-lined rhyming stanza or poem

diamante • a form of unrhymed poetry that physically resembles a diamond; related to cinquain

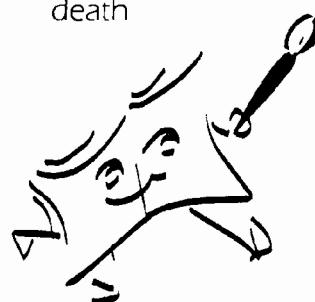
diary • a daily written record of one's personal experiences

dictionary • a reference book for finding meanings, pronunciations, and other information related to words

drama • a literary work designed for public performance by actors

dramatic poem • a narrative play written in verse form, involving two or more voices

elegy • a poem lamenting a death



encyclopedia • a comprehensive reference book containing articles on a wide variety of topics

epic • a long narrative work of poetry, prose, or drama that ceremoniously recounts the deeds of a legendary hero

epigram • a concise, clever poem that expresses a single observation

epitaph • a short poem, often engraved on a tombstone, that memorializes someone who has died

essay • a short, formal or informal, written discussion of a subject; composition

eulogy • a spoken or written tribute praising someone who has died

fable • a short story with a moral; commonly uses animal characters with human characteristics

fairy tale • a story involving legendary royalty, commoners, and magical characters; often begins with **Once upon a time . . .** and ends with . . . **they lived happily ever after.**



fantasy • a fictional work marked by supernatural or magical characters and events that could not happen in real life

high fantasy • set within a created world

low fantasy • set within the real world

fiction • a literary work created by the author's imagination; an untrue story

folklore • the traditional oral culture of a people: its beliefs, practices, myths, folk tales, legends, fables, fairy tales, parables, and tall tales

folk tale • a magical story that is unique to a cultural group and that has been modified by years of oral retellings prior to being put into print

free verse • poetry that follows no standard pattern of rhythm or rhyme

grue • a short, simple, gruesome rhyming poem

haiku • a 3-line, 17-syllable poetic form of Japanese origin that describes a single natural image in a 5-7-5 syllabic pattern

historical fiction • an untrue story set in an authentic period from the past and characterized by events that could have happened

horror • a literary work marked by elements of extreme suspense told in shocking, gruesome detail; a thriller

humor • a funny literary work

informational book • nonfiction title that provides extensive data on a particular topic

interactive fiction • a story that allows the reader to determine the direction the narrative will take

journal • a written record of experiences, reflections, and perceptions that is appended on a regular basis

journalism • written pieces that deal with news items and that are published in periodicals or reported through the media

legend • an unverified story passed down orally from generation to generation



letter • any formal or informal written communication from one person to another

light verse • an amusing form of verse having no serious purpose

limerick • a humorous 5-line poem in which the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme and contain 3 stresses, while the third and fourth lines rhyme and contain 2 stresses

lyric poem • a form of melodious verse; hymn, ode, psalm, ballad, sonnet, elegy

memoir • an autobiographical account concerning a period in one's life

modern classic • a newly published literary work that has gained considerable attention and has been widely read in recent years

mystery • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around an unsolved crime

myth • an ancient story of gods, goddesses, and superhuman heroes that explains events from a cultural standpoint

narrative poem • a poem that tells a story



nonfiction • any true written work

nonsense • an amusing poem characterized by uses of nonexistent terms and illogical ideas

novel • a book-length work of fictional prose with a complex extended plot

newspaper • a cheaply produced, sensational short novel; pulp fiction

novella • a fictional work of intermediate length and complexity that place it between a short story and a novel; a short novel

nursery rhyme • traditional rhythmic rhyming verse for young children

ode • a lengthy, formal lyric poem with a serious tone

parable • an allegorical story that illustrates a religious lesson or moral

parallel poem • verse in which each line begins or ends with the same word or phrase

pastoral poem • verse about country life, especially related to shepherding; idyll

periodical • a regularly issued news publication; newspaper, magazine, bulletin

play • a drama acted out onstage

poetry • creative writing characterized by formal patterns of verse, thought and emotion, lines and stanzas, rhythm and rhyme

prequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that gives an account of events prior to the narrative of an earlier work

propaganda • information or ideas distributed by commercial advertisers or the promoters of a political belief or cause; persuasive techniques include bandwagoning, glittering generality, red herring, transfer, snob appeal, testimonial, prestige identification, card stacking, plain folks, exigency, name calling, flag waving, innuendo

prose • writing characterized by sentences and paragraphs; any type of writing that is not poetry

proverb • a short, widely used saying that expresses a general truth

quatrain • a 4-line rhyming stanza or poem

realistic fiction • a created literary piece involving elements that could actually occur in life

reference books • volumes containing extensive information within a specific area; dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopedia, almanac, atlas

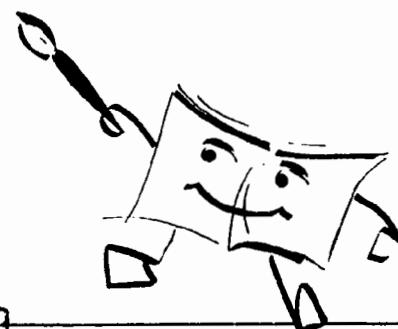
romance • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around a love affair

science fiction • a futuristic work of literary fantasy characterized by time and space travel, nonexistent technology, alien creatures, and other improbable scientific events

script • the written version of a play or motion picture

sequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that continues the narrative of an earlier work

serial • a collection of stories published in sequential installments that feature the same characters, setting, or theme





sermon • a religious discourse offering words of encouragement and correction

short story • a brief work of fiction that can be read in one sitting

soliloquy • a dramatic monologue given by a lone character

sonnet • a 14-line rhyming lyric poem with lines of equal length that follows one of several conventional rhyme schemes

tabloid • a highly illustrated, half-size newspaper featuring sensational stories and general gossip

tall tale • a humorous, highly exaggerated story detailing the impossible feats of a folk character

tanka • a 5-line, 31-syllable poetic form of Japanese origin in a 5-7-5-7-7 syllabic pattern; related to haiku

tercet • a 3-line rhymed stanza or poem; a triplet

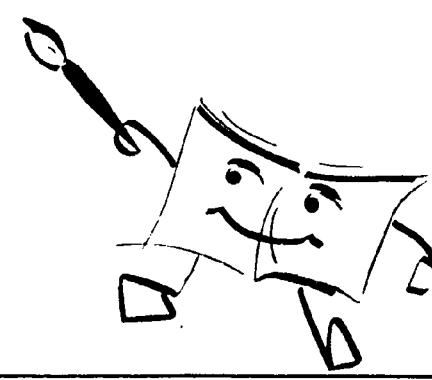
textbook • a book adopted by schools for the formal study of an academic subject area

thesaurus • a reference book used for finding synonyms and antonyms of words

tragedy • a serious play or literary work with an unhappy or disastrous ending

trilogy • a collection of three related literary works

western • a literary work with a plot that revolves around frontier life in the American West



Book Terminology Glossary

Book Content Terms

acknowledgments • a word of appreciation to individuals or groups who provided significant assistance in the creation of a book

afterword • a word from the author immediately following the text or narrative; author's note

anonymous • a term used when the author is unknown or wishes to remain unknown

appendix • a supplement to a book, usually included in the back matter

author • the writer of a book

back matter • book parts located behind the main text of the book; appendix, glossary, sources, bibliography, index

bibliography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author

bio • a short biography of an author or illustrator

chapter • a major subdivision of a book

copyright • a form of protection provided by U.S. law to authors of

"original works of authorship," including literature, drama, music, and other genres. The owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do or authorize others to do such things as reproduce the work, distribute the work, or perform the work.

copyright date • the year a book is published

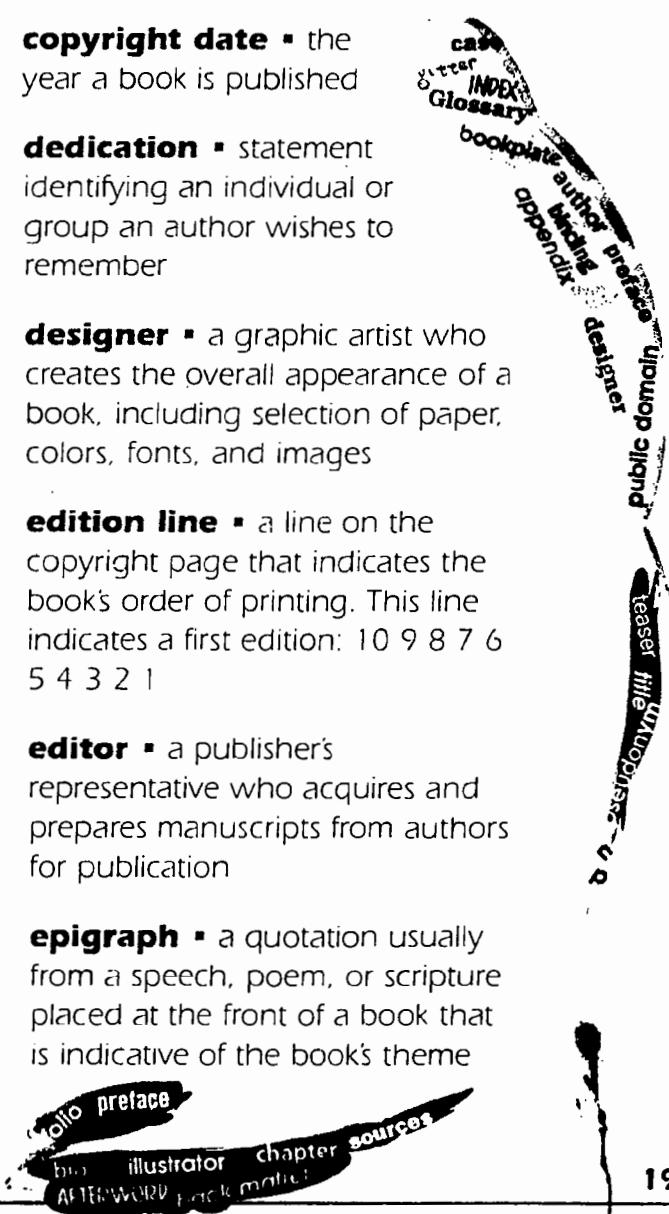
dedication • statement identifying an individual or group an author wishes to remember

designer • a graphic artist who creates the overall appearance of a book, including selection of paper, colors, fonts, and images

edition line • a line on the copyright page that indicates the book's order of printing. This line indicates a first edition: 10 9 8 7 6
5 4 3 2 1

editor • a publisher's representative who acquires and prepares manuscripts from authors for publication

epigraph • a quotation usually from a speech, poem, or scripture placed at the front of a book that is indicative of the book's theme





epilogue • a summarizing or concluding passage at the end of a story; a passage that tells what happened after the story

folio • a page number

foreword • an introductory word from the author or guest writer

front matter • the book parts located before the main text of the book; half title, ad card, frontispiece, title page, copyright page, dedication, acknowledgments, table of contents, epigraph, preface, foreword, introduction

glossary • an alphabetical listing of book-related terms and definitions

illustrator • the book's artist

index • an alphabetical listing of important words and the page numbers where they are used in the text

introduction • a fairly long note from the author or another person that provides important background information for the book

ISBN • International Standard Book Number; the universal order number

permissions • a list of statements giving permission to use excerpts from other copyrighted works

preface • a brief note from an author

prologue • an introductory or opening passage at the beginning of a story; a passage that tells what happened prior to the story

pseudonym • an assumed name some writers use for publishing purposes; a pen name

public domain • literary works no longer protected by copyright laws

publisher • a company that prints and distributes books

sources • a bibliography of published matter used as research for a book

summary • a brief description of the book, located on the front flap of the dustjacket, on the back cover, or on the copyright page; a synopsis

table of contents • a list of chapter titles and page numbers

teaser • a brief phrase on the book cover designed to make you want to read the book

title • the name of a book

Book Construction Terms

binding • the sewn, stapled, or glued edge of a book

blanks • surplus pages at the back of a book

blind stamping • designs and letters embossed or impressed on hardcover book bindings without color or gilding

bookplate • a label pasted inside a book's front cover that names the owner; ex libris

case • a hard or soft book cover

copyright page • the verso of the title page, containing the copyright date, a rights statement, the full address of the publisher, an edition line, the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) notice, and ISBN

dust jacket • a paper book cover used with most hardcover books

endpapers • heavy sheets of paper glued to connect the front and back of a book to its cover

errata slip • a loose or pasted slip of printed paper inserted in a book to indicate and correct errors discovered after printing

frontispiece • a book-related map or illustration

gutter • the inside margins of two facing pages

half title • a page listing only the book's title

hardcover • a book with a rigid binding and cover

leaf • one sheet of paper; two pages

page • one side of a leaf

paperback • a book with a soft cover; also called a softcover

recto • the front side of a leaf; a right-hand page

spine • the folded and bound edge of a book; backstrip

title page • the page listing the book's title, author, illustrator, publisher, and place of publication

verso • the back side of a leaf; a left-hand page



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alliteration

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allusion

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allegory

[T2]

acronym

[T1]

acronym • a new word created from the first letters of a series of words

allegory • a literary piece that disguises a deeper meaning within the story

LT2

Examples

scuba	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
dj	disc jockey
laser	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
radar	radio detecting and ranging
snafu	situation normal all fouled up

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LT1

Example

In **The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe**, by C. S. Lewis, Lewis suggests in his writings that his central character—Aslan, the great lion—has another name. When questioned by a little girl in Texas, Lewis replied, "As to Aslan's other name, well, I want you to guess. Has there never been anyone in this world who (1) Arrived the same time as Father Christmas (2) Said he was the Son of the Great Emperor (3) Gave himself up for someone else's fault to be jeered at and killed by wicked people (4) Came to life again (5) Is sometimes spoken of as a Lamb?" Don't you really know His name in this world?"

—Lindskoog, Kathryn. **The Lion of Judah in Never-Never Land**. Erdmans, 1973.

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LT3

alliteration • the repetition of the same initial sounds in a series of words

Examples

Miss Sook was ruminating on these matters while my mind wandered through a maze as melancholy as the wet twilight.
—Capote, Truman. **The Thanksgiving Visitor**. Random House. 1967.

Silver stars spun before his eyes.

—Wallace, Bill. **Trapped in Death Cave**. Holiday House, 1984.

allusion • a passing reference to a historical or literary person, place, event, or work that is not explained in the piece

Examples

In Maya Angelou's 1992 inaugural poem for President Clinton, entitled "On the Pulse of the Morning," Angelou mentions "The Rock, the River, the Tree . . ." referring to the African American spirituals "No Hiding Place Down Here," "Deep River," "Down by the Riverside," and "I Shall Not Be Moved."

Among the vast number of symbols employed by T. S. Eliot in his five-part poem, "The Waste Land," are references to Ecclesiastes XII, **Antony and Cleopatra**, **Paradise Lost**, St. Augustine's **Confessions**, and Buddha's **Fire Sermon**.

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antagonist

LT7

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aphorism

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analogy

LT5

annotation

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analogy • the explanation of an idea by means of a figurative, more familiar parallel idea

Examples

- allegory
- kenning
- metaphor
- personification
- simile
- symbolism

LT5

annotation • a brief description or summary accompanying a bibliographic listing

Examples

- DePaola, Tomie. **Sing, Pierrot, Sing.** Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1983. (The sweetly sad love story of Pierrot, the famed jester of French pantomime, told through color, image, and tradition.)
- Spier, Peter. **Rain.** Doubleday, 1982. (Showers, rain, dew drops, puddles, streams, and storms accompany children as they run from the first page to the last.)

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- Blount, Jr., R. Howard. **Implementing Literature-Based Instruction and Authentic Assessment.** T. S. Denison, 1996.

Examples

antagonist • the most prominent character who opposes the protagonist; the villain

Examples

- Gordy Smith from **Stepping on the Cracks** by Mary Downing Hahn
- Odie Ralston from **Trapped in Death Cave** by Bill Wallace
- Judd Travers from **Shiloh** by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
- The Sheriff of Nottingham from Robin Hood legends
- Medusa from Greek mythology

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aphorism • a brief statement expressing a general truth

Example

- 'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
—Alfred, Lord Tennyson

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LT9

archetype

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bibliophile

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characterization

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bibliophobe

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archetype • a universally recognized setting, character, symbol, theme, or image that regularly appears in literature

LT9

Examples

A Perfect Society—Utopia, Camelot, Shangri-La, Eden, the Community

The Christ Figure—Shane, Hercules, Billy Budd, Thomas More

The Rebel—Gilly Hopkins, Shoestring, Leslie Burke

The Snob—Prince Brat, Caroline Bradshaw

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bibliophile • a person who loves books; a "biblioholic"

Examples

- a librarian
- a book collector
- an avid reader
- a bookstore proprietor

Amanda Beale from **Maniac Magee** by Jerry Spinelli

LT10

bibliophobe • a person who hates or fears books

Examples

an illiterate person
a nonreader

LT11

characterization • the description of the internal

attributes of story characters

Example

"In addition to never having seen a movie, she has never eaten in a restaurant, traveled more than five miles from home, received or sent a telegram, read anything except funny papers and the Bible, worn cosmetics, cursed, wished someone harm, told a lie on purpose, let a hungry dog go hungry."

—Capote, Truman. "A Christmas Memory" from **Breakfast at Tiffany's**. Random House, 1958.

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LT12

characterization • the description of the internal attributes of story characters

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climax

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cliché

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character

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cliffhanger

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character • a person or animal around whose actions a story revolves

Examples

main character—the central story personage (*Wilber in Charlotte's Web* by E. B. White)
secondary character—an essential supporting personage (*Charlotte in Charlotte's Web* by E. B. White)

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cliché • a highly overused word or expression

Cliché	Correction
beyond a shadow of a doubt	undoubtedly
bury the hatchet	make peace
grinning from ear to ear	smiling
in this day and age	today
one in a million	unique

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cliffhanger • a device of suspense that leaves the reader wanting to read on

Example

"Lester screamed a shattering scream at that instant, and Momma rushed past me, nearly knocking me down. I went after her. In less than a breath, it seemed, Momma had picked Lester up and tossed him back toward the front of the soddy. In the same instant, she shoved me away. But not before I saw."

—Conrad, Pam. *Prairie Songs*. HarperCollins, 1985.

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climax • the turning point of the plot or story action, usually characterized by great intensity

Example

"So what you going to do?" I ask. "Shoot me?"
Travers is so surprised his jaw drops. But I'm cooking now.
Nothing can stop me. Braver than I ever been in my life.
"Going to shoot me like that dog I found up here six months
back with a bullet in his head?"

Travers stares some more.

"I know whose bullet that was, Judd, and I told Dad, and if folks find me up here with a bullet in me, Dad'll know whose bullet that is, too."

—Taylor, Phyllis Reynolds. *Shiloh*. Atheneum, 1991.

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connotation

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cyclical story

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conflict

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clipped words

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clipped words • words that have been shortened through common usage

Examples

Clipped Word

- ad
- num
- pen
- sub
- vet

Whole Word

- advertisement
- chrysanthemum
- penitentiary
- substitute teacher
- veteran or veterinarian

conflict • the primary battle or problem faced by the protagonist

Examples

(internal—the struggle within a character)

In Hatchet by Gary Paulsen. Brian Robeson must deal with his feelings about his parents' impending divorce.

(external—the character's struggle with an outside force)

In Hatchet by Gary Paulsen. Brian Robeson must survive alone in the Canadian wilderness.

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connotation • a word's suggested variation or shade of meaning

Examples

Positive

- assertive
- clever
- diplomatic
- mentally ill
- physically fit
- skillful

Negative

- bossy; domineering
- clerk
- proficient
- crazy, loony
- morbidly obese
- ugly

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cyclical story • a story that ends where it began

Examples

The Tortilla Factory ("La Tortilleria") by Gary Paulsen tells about the hands that plant the corn that eventually becomes the tortilla that feeds the hand that planted the corn. Louise Bradshaw in **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson grows up believing that her parents show partiality to her twin sister Caroline because Caroline almost died as a baby. At the end of the story, Louise, now a midwife, delivers twins and devotes her attention to the sick one, and through this experience comes to terms with her jealousy.

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dialect

denotation

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epithet

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denotation • the dictionary meaning of a word

LT21

Example

con•ser•va•tive **adj.** 1 wanting to keep things as they are and being against change and reform [My mother is a very **conservative** person.] 2 cautious or safe; not risky [a **conservative** taste in music; a **conservative** estimate of costs]

n. a conservative person

—**Webster's New World Dictionary for Young Adults.**

Simon & Schuster Inc., 1992.

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dialect • a distinctive form of a language spoken by members of an identifiable regional, national, or social group

Examples

"Two days he be gone, and he come back and make a storm around the place so we all know John he made it. He be gone."

—Paulsen, Gary. **Nightjohn**. Delacorte, 1993.

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" . . . It ain't fittin' to be frolicking when our men from right here on the Creek are dyin' in a war and all. My son darsnt disobey me again to make a fool of hisself. Do you mind what I say?"

—Houston, Gloria. **Littlejim**. Philomel, 1990.

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dialogue • the exact words spoken by story characters; conversation

Example

"Miss Gomcz . . ."

"Yes, Franklin."

"Miss Gomcz, my parents aren't here."

"I beg your pardon?"

"My father's working. My mother . . . went out."

"Franklin, you told me they'd be here. I think you said they would be charmed to see me."

"I lied."

—Avi. **Who Was That Masked Man, Anyway?** Orchard, 1997

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exCerpt

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eponym

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falling action

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euphemism

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eponym • a word whose origin is a person's name

Examples

Eponym	Name
decibel	Alexander Graham Bell
guillotine	Joseph Guillotin
pasteurize	Louis Pasteur
platonic	Plato
sideburns	Ambrose Burnside
teddy bear	Teddy Roosevelt

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euphemism • verbiage that puts a positive, respectful slant on a negative subject

Examples

Euphemism	Blunt Truth
"frugal" or "thrifty"	"cheapskate"
"has a great personality"	"is ugly to the bone"
"has a healthy appetite"	"eats like a pig"
"is between jobs"	"is a lazy bum"

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excerpt • a selection excised from an original piece and used in an alternate setting

Examples

A chapter from **The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe** is reprinted in a basal reader.
A verse from the Christmas carol "I Wonder as I Wander" is used within the narrative of the novel **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson.

A passage from the short story "A Christmas Memory" is published in a literature anthology for young readers.

falling action • the plot events immediately following the climax that lead to the resolution; dénouement

Example

"We're almost there, Gabriel," he whispered, feeling quite certain without knowing why. "I remember this place, Gabe." And it was true. But it was not a grasping of a thin and burdensome recollection; this was different. This was something that he could keep. It was a memory of his own.
—Lowry, Lois. **The Giver**. Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

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LT30

flashback

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genre

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figurative language

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foreshadowing

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figurative language • creative language or figures of speech used in poetry and prose

Examples

- hyperbole
- idiom
- metaphor
- personification
- simile

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flashback • recalling previous events at a latter point within a story; analepsis

Example

As I caressed the smooth surfaces, my mind drifted back through the years, back to my boyhood days. How wonderful the memories were. Piece by piece the story unfolded.

—Rawls, Wilson. **Where the Red Fern Grows**. Doubleday, 1961.

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foreshadowing • literary clues that allude to future story events

Example

There are two pictures of Emmeline Berryman I have frozen in my memory for all eternity, and this was the first. She was dressed in the most magnificent violet dress I could ever remember seeing, and across her lap lay a sparkling pink parasol flounced with lace and eyrellet.

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genre • traditionally the five major classifications of literature—drama, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and essay; commonly referred to as any particular type of published writing characterized by form or content

Example

biography
classic
fiction
nonfiction
romance
western

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But she wasn't sitting up, ready and amused by our wide-eyed, droop-jawed welcoming party. She was slumped in a faint against the doctor, and her face was gray, like winter prairie grass before a storm.

Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs**. HarperCollins, 1985

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hyperbole

hero or heroine

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imagery

idiom

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hero or heroine • a story character who exhibits remarkable strength or courage	Examples Brian Robeson from Hatchet by Gary Paulsen Hercules Joan of Arc Karana from Island of the Blue Dolphins by Scott O'Dell Kit Tyler from The Witch of Blackbird Pond by Elizabeth George Speare	LT33	◉ 1997 Good Apple
hyperbole • the use of obvious excessive exaggeration	Examples The amount of medals Franklin D. Roosevelt had either hung around my neck or pinned to my front would have supplied the army with enough metal for a tank. Just the look on the Captain's face ripped my heart right out of my chest.	LT34	The amount of medals Franklin D. Roosevelt had either hung around my neck or pinned to my front would have supplied the army with enough metal for a tank. —Paterson, Katherine. Jacob Have I Loved . HarperCollins, 1980.

<p>idiom • a common saying unique to a group of people that has a meaning apart from its literal translation: idiomatic expression</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>I knew Mama meant what she said. This broke my heart. Far down in the right-hand corner, I found an ad that took my breath away.</p> <p>The way my grandfather stared at me made me uneasy. I was on needles and pins.</p>	<p>LT35</p> <p>imagery • descriptive language that evokes mental impressions of the five senses</p> <p>Example</p> <p>The black stove, stoked with coal and firewood, glows like a lighted pumpkin. Eggbeaters whirl, spoons spin round in bowls of butter and sugar, vanilla sweetens the air, ginger spices it; melting, nose-tingling odors saturate the kitchen, suffuse the house, drift out to the world on puffs of chimney smoke.</p>	<p>—Capote, Truman. "A Christmas Memory" from Breakfast at Tiffany's. Random House, 1958.</p>
<p>© 1997 Good Apple</p>		<p>LT36</p> <p>Where the Red Fern Grows, Dorothy Day, 1961</p>

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irony

introduction

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kenning

jargon

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introduction • the beginning of a plot sequence that acquaints the reader with characters and setting

irony • the contrast between the way something appears to be and what it actually is

Example

Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it. . . . Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day, bony mules hitched to Hoover carts flicked flies in the sweltering shade of the live oaks on the square. Men's stiff collars wilted by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon, after their three-o'clock naps, and by nightfall were like soft teacakes with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum. . . . We lived on the main residential street in town—Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with courteous detachment.

—Lee, Harper **To Kill a Mockingbird**. Lippincott, 1960.

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Example

There was a funeral service for her in the church. . . . Neither she nor the Captain had been to church for as long as anyone could remember, but the preacher in those days was young and earnest and gave her what was warmly regarded as a "right purty service."

—Paterson, Katherine. **Jacob Have I Loved**. HarperCollins, 1980.

We lived on the main residential street in town—Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia our cook. Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with courteous detachment.

—Lee, Harper **To Kill a Mockingbird**. Lippincott, 1960.

jargon • conversational language unique to a group, trade, or profession

Examples

baseball — southpaw, cluster, green fly, hot corner, Sir Charles
cowboy — tarantula, juice, bite the dust, tenderfoot, rubberneck
diner — sunnyside up, on the side, surf and turf
hip-hop — chill, dis, homeboy, def, fly
teacher — helicopter parent, marble palace, deep sneakers, SSR

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kenning • a brief metaphor or stock phrase used in place of a more familiar term

Examples

Kenning	Term
bone house	body
firewater	whiskey
sky candle	sun

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[T42]

literary license

[T43]

linear story

[T44]

malapropism

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[T45]

literature

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linear story • a story that begins at one point and ends at a distant point LT41

Examples

In *Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan, the pilgrim named Christian embarks upon a treacherous journey. He encounters many physical and spiritual obstacles along the way, but through determination he makes it to the Celestial City.

At the beginning of **Justin and the Best Biscuits in the World** by Mildred Pitts Walter, Justin is an immature, lazy young man. After spending time at his grandfather's ranch, Justin learns the importance of responsibility.

literary license • the author's right to break the rules of standard spelling, grammar, and punctuation for the sake of creativity LT42

Example

Gary Paulsen's use of fragmented sentences to create a contemplative effect:
But there was one dog who taught me the most.
Just one dog.

Storm.
First dog.

—Paulsen, Gary. *Woodsong*. Viking, 1990.

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literature • creative writing of universally recognized artistic value LT43

classic novel
essay
play
poem
short story

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malapropism • the misuse of words characterized by confusion with similar terms LT44

"Maybe she's got some mysterious illness and doesn't want to be a burden to him."
"Who?"
"Mr. Rice's finance." I had picked up the word, but not the pronunciation from my reading. It was not in the spoken vocabulary of most islanders.
"His what?"
"The woman he's engaged to marry, stupid."

—Patterson, Katherine. *Jacob Have I Loved*. HarperCollins, 1980.

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meter

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metonymy

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meiosis

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metaphor

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meiosis • a form of understatement whereby something is referred to in less-than-accurate terms

Examples

Mercutio from **Romeo and Juliet** refers to his mortal wound as a "scratch."
Vincent van Gogh was a part-time doodler.
Whitney Houston can carry a tune.

metaphor • a comparison between two distinct objects that does not use the words **like** or **as**

Examples

The cows watched, their eyes sad in their dinner-plate faces.
And I slept, dreaming a perfect dream. The fields had turned to a sea that gleamed like sun on glass. And Sarah was happy.
—MacLachlan, Patricia. **Sarah, Plain and Tall**. HarperCollins, 1985.

Gordy's face turned white. I was standing so close to him I could see the constellations of freckles on his face, the tiny network of blue veins at his temples, the purple scar over his eyebrow, the yellowing bruises on his face.

—Hahn, Mary Downing. **Stepping on the Cracks**. Clarion, 1991.

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(/ = stressed syllable; " = unstressed syllable)

meter • a systematic pattern and measure of rhythm used in poetry

Examples

Basic Metrical Feet and Symbols

Term	Metonym
iamb	" /
trochee	/ "
dactyl	/ " "
anapest	" " /
spondee	/ /

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metonymy • replacing the name of one thing with the name of another closely associated thing

Examples

Term	Metonym
alcohol	the bottle
the President	the Oval Office
writing	the pen
journalism	the press
warfare	the sword

LT48

L150

moral

L149

mood

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narrative

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motivation

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mood • the general feeling evoked in a reader through the author's use of words

Example

With that he raised himself to one elbow and began to drag himself down the road. The boys and I, candy canes in hand, stood motionless. We watched Mr. John Wallace to see if he would raise the shotgun again. Jeremy, the candy cane in his pocket, watched too. We all waited for the second click of the shotgun. But only the cries of Mr. Tom Bee as he inched his way along the road ripped the silence. "John! John! John!" he cried over and over again. "Ya hear me, John? Till the judgment day! John! John! JOHN!"

There was no other sound.

Taylor, Mildred L. *The Friendship*. Dial, 1987.

moral • a lesson or principle intentionally communicated through the form of a story

Examples

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
"Misery loves company."

"Slow and steady wins the race."

"You are judged by the company you keep"

"You can't please everybody."

- Aesop's Fables

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motivation • a story character's reason for exhibiting a particular behavior

Example

"Son, didn't you know what her fits were?"
Jem shook his head.

Mrs Dubose was a morphine addict," said Atticus
she was going to leave this world in nothing and nobody.
Jem, when you're sick as she was, it's all right to take anything to
make it easier, but it wasn't all right for her. She said she meant to
break herself of it before she died, and that's what she did.

Lee, Harper. *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Lippincott, 1960

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narrative • any form of writing that tells a story

Examples

anecdote

epic

novel

novella

short story

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onomatopoeia

narrator

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pace

oxymoron

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narrator • the person telling the story, usually a character or the author

Examples

Title/Genre

To Kill a Mockingbird

Lincoln: A Photobiography

The Story of My Life

Charlotte's Web

The True Story of the Three Little Pigs

wordless picture book

autobiography

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onomatopoeia • the use of words that imitate sounds

Examples

A noise louder than thunder came through the door. Ker-chug. Ker-chug. Wheep. Wheep.

—Houston, Gloria. **Littlejim**. Philomel, 1990.

Narrator

Scout Finch (character)

Russell Freedman (author)

Helen Keller (author/subject)

E. B. White (author)

the wolf (character)

the illustrator/the reader

the subject (author)

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pace • the rate at which a story moves along, defined by the tension between descriptive passages and action sequence

Examples

jumbo shrimp

sweet sorrow

original copy

random pattern

holy war

awfully nice

justifiable homicide

frieezer burn

death benefits

black light

unbiased opinion

urban cowboy

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oxymoron • the combined use of terms that seem to be contradictory

Examples

jumbo shrimp

sweet sorrow

original copy

random pattern

holy war

awfully nice

justifiable homicide

frieezer burn

death benefits

black light

unbiased opinion

urban cowboy

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parody

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personification

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paradox

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pallindrome

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palindrome • a word or phrase that reads the same both forward and backward

Examples

A man, a plan, a canal, Panama.

Madam, I'm Adam.

Tuna roll or a nut?

Was it Eliot's toilet I saw?

Wow!

—Smith, Dona. **Wo! Nemo, Toss a Lasso to Me**

Now! Scholastic, 1993.

paradox • a statement or situation whereby two opposing conditions exist simultaneously

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Example

After the Nazis began to use police dogs to sniff out hidden passengers on the fishing boats, Swedish scientists worked swiftly to prevent such detection. They created a powerful powder composed of dried rabbit's blood and cocaine; the blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed at it, the cocaine numbed their noses and destroyed, temporarily, their sense of smell. Almost every boat captain used such a permeated handkerchief, and many lives were saved by the device.
—Lowry, Lois. **Number the Stars**. Houghton Mifflin, 1989.

parody • the imitation of an author's style or literary work, most commonly for amusement

Examples

Parody titles

Gooflumps: Stay Out of the Bathroom by R. U. Slime

Politically Correct Bedtime Stories by James Finn Garner

The Night Before Thanksgiving by Div Pilkey

The Stinky Cheese Man and Other Fairly Stupid Tales
by Jon Scieszka and Lane Smith

The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Wolf
by Eugene Trivizas

personification • attributing human characteristics to nonhuman objects

Example

"For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap [their] hands." Isaiah 55:12
—**The Holy Bible (KJV)**

The lightning lit up everything else. Only the mouth of the cave stayed dark, black as death itself.

—Wallace, Bill. **Trapped in Death Cave**. Holiday House, 1984.

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LT60

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[161]

plot

[162]

plagiarism

[161]

poetic license

85

[163]

poetic justice

53

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plagiarism • passing off the writings of another person as one's own

Examples

"The Gettysburg Address" by R. Howard Blount, Jr.

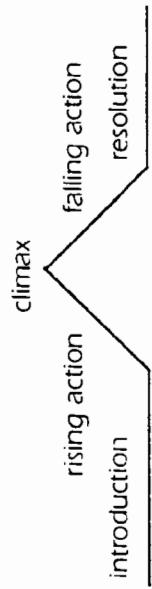
Copying a report verbatim from an encyclopedia

Not quoting sources

plot • the sequence of story events

Examples

beginning, middle, end
introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution



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poetic justice • a deserved happy ending for heroes and a bad fate for villains

Examples

At the end of **Trapped in Death Cave** by Bill Wallace, greedy Odie Ralston falls into a rattlesnake pit and is found dead with fifty fang marks on his body.

At the end of **Shiloh** by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor, the love and care that Marty shows Shiloh eventually make the dog become his

LT62

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LT64

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poetic license • the poet's freedom to depart from conventional poetic devices

Examples

e. e. cummings is known for writing almost exclusively in lowercase letters as well as using unconventional punctuation. Some poets use irregular shortened forms of words such as "o'er" for "over," "tane" for "taken," or "heav'n" for "heaven" for the sake of rhythm or rhyme.

A poet may write a line in reverse order such as "To the sea he went," rather than "He went to the sea" for the sake of rhyme. Writers of free verse invoke their right to create their own rules of writing. When young poets have learned the rules of grammar, punctuation, and style, they may then choose to sacrifice the rules of writing in order to enhance creativity.

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LIT66

**portmanteau
words**

LIT65

point of view

LIT68

pun

89

55

LIT67

protagonist

90

point of view • the perspective from which a story is told

LT65

Examples

first person—the story told from the author's or one character's perspective, characterized by use of the pronouns **I, me, my, we, us, and our**

third person omniscient—the narrator tells the story from the perspective of more than one character

third person limited—the narrator tells the story from one character's perspective

portmanteau words • words with dual meanings that have been blended through common usage

LT66

Examples

Portmanteau Words	Original Words
bleep	blankout + beep
brunch	breakfast + lunch
fortnight	fourteen + nights
goodbye	God + be (with) + ye
motel	motor + hotel

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protagonist • the main character in a story, the hero or heroine

Examples

Brian Robeson in **Hatchet** by Gary Paulsen

Louise Bradtshaw in **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson

Billy Colman in **Where the Red Fern Grows** by Wilson Rawls

Lucas Cott in **Class Clown** by Johanna Hurwitz

Wilbur in **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White

pun • a play on words involving two similar-sounding words that have distinctive meanings

Examples

"Bee it ever so bumble, there's no place like comb."

"Two maggots were fighting in dead Ernest."

"Eat drink and be merry for tomorrow you may diet."

—Gilbreth, Frank B. and Ernestine G. Carey. **Cheaper by the Dozen**. Crowell, 1948. 1963.

The course was listed in the FBI refresher catalog as SLIME AND PUNISI MENT 3A

A one-day intensive seminar on nipping insect no-goodskies in the bud, presented by one of the nation's foremost slime fighters

—Hiss, E. A. **Incognito Mosquito Flies Again**. Random House. 1985

v.v

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LT68

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third person

third person

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repetition

LT72

**quote or
quotation**

LT70

LT69

redundancy

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LT73

resolution

LT76

rhythm

LT74

rhyme

LT75

rhyme scheme

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resolution • the final plot component immediately following the falling action; the outcome of a story

Example

And there came a day when it was done.

"Done for now," Mick said. "It won't really be done until the trees are full grown—forty or fifty years—and then still won't be done until there are no more names or trees to put in. But done for now."

We were standing—Tru, Mick, Python, and I were standing by the end of the monument area. It was done and in some way looked like it had always been there.

—Paulsen, Gary. **The Monument**. Delacorte, 1991.

rhyme • in poetry the repetitive use of words or ending syllables that share the same sound

Example

sand/band
labor/neighbor
curious/furious
walk/talk
fiddler/riddler

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rhythm • in poetry the repetitive use of words or ending syllables that share the same sound

Example

sand/band
labor/neighbor
curious/furious
walk/talk
fiddler/riddler

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rhythm • a poetic beat using light and heavy stress patterns; the harmonious pattern of syllables in prose

Example

iambic pentameter
iambic tetrameter
anapestic trimeter
dactylic tetrameter
trochaic tetrameter

LT76

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Scene

L79

Satire

L77

101

Sequence of
events

L80

61

rising action

rising action • the plot events that lead to the climax; complication

satire • humorous mockery of the folly, vice, or stupidity of deserving individuals or institutions in hope of effecting reform

Example

1. Fern saves Wilbur's life.
2. Wilbur is sold to the Zuckermans.
3. Wilbur gets lonely at his new home.
4. Wilbur meets Charlotte and they become friends.
5. Wilbur learns he is set to be butchered.
6. Charlotte begins to write complimentary words about Wilbur in her web.

—based on **Charlotte's Web** by E. B. White

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satire • humorous mockery of the folly, vice, or stupidity of deserving individuals or institutions in hope of effecting reform

Examples

- Aesop's Fables**
Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll
Animal Farm by George Orwell
Brave New World by Aldous Huxley
Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift
Vanity Fair by William Makepeace Thackeray

scene • in drama, the subdivision of a play or an act; one event in a story

Examples

The part in Shakespeare's **Hamlet** where Hamlet gives his famous monologue
The part in William Gibson's **The Miracle Worker** where Helen Keller first understands fingerspelling
The part in E. B. White's **Charlotte's Web** where Charlotte first writes a word in her web
The part in Katherine Paterson's **Jacob Have I Loved** where Louise comes to terms with her sibling rivalry

LT80
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sequence of events • the standard plot flow—introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution

Examples

1. At age 14, Louise Bradshaw has always felt her parents gave preferential treatment to her twin Caroline.
2. Caroline eventually enrolls at Juilliard, then marries Louise's best friend, Call Purnell.
3. Embittered, Louise leaves home to find her own way.
4. Louise becomes a midwife, marries, and becomes a mother.
5. When she delivers a set of twins, she suddenly comes to terms with her bitterness.

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—based on **Jacob Have I Loved** by Katherine Paterson

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Slang

[T83]

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Stanza

[T84]

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Simile

[T81]

Setting

[T82]

setting • the time and place in which a story takes place

L181

Examples

Time	Place	Title and Author
1906	Florida Everglades	<i>Lostman's River</i> by Cynthia DeFelice
The Future	The Community	<i>The Giver</i> by Lois Lowry
Modern Day	Seymour, Oregon	<i>I'm Going to Be Famous</i> by Tom Birdseye
World War II	The Caribbean Sea	<i>The Cay</i> by Theodore Taylor
Sept 12, 1990 Sept 23, 1991	Stonebridge Minor, England	<i>Catherine, Called Birdy</i> by Karen Cushman

simile • a comparison between two distinct objects, using the words **like** or **as**.

L182

Examples

- The prairie was like a giant plate, stretching all the way to the sky at the edges.
- Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs**. HarperCollins, 1985.
- Mrs. Underwood looked to be made of dried-out apples. She was small and tight and dry, just like her house, but with a shine that attracted me. She shook my hand, and her thin cool fingers felt like twigs that could be snapped in a minute.
- Rylant, Cynthia. **Missing May**. Orchard, 1992.

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L183

slang • nonstandard colorful sayings or terms.
irreverent street language

Example

Thomas says the king and the people of his court have chosen each his own special profanity so that they don't have to say "Deus!" or "Corpus honest!" or "Benedicite!" as we ordinary folk do. The king says "God's breath!" His son says "God's teeth!" Thomas says "God's feet!" I, not being ordinary shall choose one also I will try one on each day and see what fits me best. Today it is: God's face!

—Cushman, Karen. **Catherine, Called Birdy**. Clarion, 1994

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stanza • a division within a poem, consisting of a number of related lines

Example

"Shenandoah"
Oh, Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
And see your rolling river,
Oh, Shenandoah, I long to hear you,
Away I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri.
'Tis sev'n long years since last I saw you,
And heard your rolling river,
'Tis sev'n long years since last I saw you,
Away I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri.
When first I took a rambling notion
To leave your rolling river,
To sail across the briny ocean,
Away I'm bound away, 'Cross the wide Missouri

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L184

Example

The prairie looked to be made of dried-out apples. She was small and tight and dry, just like her house, but with a shine that attracted me. She shook my hand, and her thin cool fingers felt like twigs that could be snapped in a minute.

—Rylant, Cynthia. **Missing May**. Orchard, 1992.

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—American River Shanty

subplot

LT86

style

LT85

suspense

109

LT88

**surprise
ending**

65

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style • an author's unique way of writing—creative or recognizable uses of theme, diction, syntax, imagery, rhythm, or figurative language

subplot • a minor related story within the dominant plot

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Examples

Gary Paulsen uses sentence fragments and one word sentences.
Truman Capote uses run-on sentences filled with series and clauses.

Pam Conrad uses setting-linked simile and metaphor.

Katherine Paterson uses obscure yet powerful words.

Gloria Houston infuses character dialogue with Appalachian dialect.

Paula Danziger writes humorously about the problems of adolescence.

LT85

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Example
The growth of Rocky as an artist and the developing relationship between Tru and Mick are minor stories within the greater plot of how Bolton, Kansas, gets a war memorial in **The Monument** by Gary Paulsen.

LT86

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surprise ending • an unexpected conclusion to a story. LT87
often marked by satisfaction or disappointment

Example

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull, precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.
"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep em awhile. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now, suppose you put the chops on."

—Henry O. **The Gift of the Magi**.

111

suspense • the feelings of excitement, anxiety, and anticipation radiating from a story that motivate the reader to read on

Example

He walked slowly up to his mother, one eye closed and the other focused down the barrel of the rifle, slowly, slowly, his bare feet sure and steady in the grass.

"Get in the wagon, Ma," he ordered.

"Paulie, you put that down." She was backing up, her arms held away from her sides.

"Into the wagon, Ma," he repeated.

"Paulie, your pa is gonna—"

A blast exploded at her feet, and the hem of her skirt tore from her and flapped on the ground.

—Conrad, Pam. **Prairie Songs**. HarperCollins, 1985.

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theme

LT91

Symbolism

LT89

113

tone

LT92

Synecdoche

LT90

67

symbolism • the use of images in literature that represent other entities or meanings

LT90

synecdoche • referring to a whole by one of its parts or a more comprehensive whole

Examples

Symbol	Meaning
fire	passion
water	cleansing
roses	love
birds	freedom
sun	happiness
black	death
river	life
shadow	foreboding

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LT89

Examples

- calling a school principal "the administration"
- calling a singer "a voice"
- calling manual laborers "hands"
- calling police officers "the law"
- calling the Buccaneers "Tampa"

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theme • the author's message or the main idea of a story

LT91

Examples

Theme	Title and Author
friendship	Charlotte's Web by E. B. White
art; war	The Monument by Gary Paulsen
survival	Hatchet by Gary Paulsen
restoration	The Lost Sailor by Pam Conrad
independence	Lyddie by Katherine Paterson

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LT92

tone • manner of expression revealing author's attitude toward subject matter or reader

Examples

- distant
- formal
- humorous
- informal
- intimate
- serious

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89
116

almanac

G3

adventure

G1

anecdote

G4

ABC poem

G2

adventure • a literary work with elements of risk, action, G1 and suspense

Examples

Bones on Black Spruce Mountain by David Budbill

Dead Man in Indian Creek by Mary Downing Hahn

Rescue Josh McGuire by Ben Mikaelson

The Cay by Theodore Taylor

Trapped in Death Cave by Bill Wallace

ABC poem • unrhymed verse of up to 26 lines, each word beginning sequentially with the letters of the alphabet G2

Example

"Food"		
Apples	bubbly corn dishes	nuts, oranges, peelings
eating favorites	quiche	ripe strawberries, tacos
Greedy helpings	unlimited vegetables	wieners [sic]
ices		xcellent, yummy zucchini
juicy kumquat		
luscious melons		

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almanac • a reference book published annually that contains updated statistics, lists, tables, and charts of information from many fields G3

Examples

Poor Richard's _____ by Benjamin Franklin

Statistical Abstract of the United States published by U.S.

Bureau of the Census

The Information Please _____ published by

Houghton Mifflin

The Old Farmer's _____ published by

Yankee Publishing

World _____ & **Book of Facts** published by

Funk & Wagnalls

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anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story G4

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anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story G4

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anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story G4

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anecdote • a brief interesting or humorous story G4

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A small child was drawing a picture and his teacher said,

"That's an interesting picture. Tell me about it."

"It's a picture of God."

"But nobody knows what God looks like."

"They will when I get done."

—Canfield, Jack and Mark Victor Hansen. **Chicken Soup for the Soul**. Health Communications, Inc., 1993.

atlas

G5

anthology

G6

ballad

121

autobiography

71

G7

G8

122

anthology • a collection of literary pieces, such as poems, essays, short stories, or plays, contained in one volume

Examples

Good Books, Good Times! poems selected by Lee Bennett Hopkins

Hey! Listen to This: Stories to Read Aloud edited by Jim Trelease
Spoon River _____ by Edgar Lee Masters
The Dream Keeper: And Other Poems by Langston Hughes
Where the Sidewalk Ends by Shel Silverstein

G5

atlas • a reference book of maps, geographic tables, and charts

Examples

_____ of Treasure Maps published by Nelson

Florida County Maps published by C. J. Puetz

Hammond _____ of the World
Mobil Road _____ and Trip Planning Guide
published by H.M. Gousha
Rand McNally _____ of the United States

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autobiography • the story of a person's life written by that person

Examples

Coal Miner's Daughter by Loretta Lynn with George Veesey

How I Came to Be a Writer by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
Night by Elie Wiesel

Rosa Parks: My Story by Rosa Parks
The Story of My Life by Helen Keller

G7

ballad • a narrative poem or folk song with simple stanzas and a recurring refrain

Examples

Gunga Din by Rudyard Kipling

Hero by Mariah Carey and Walter Afanasieff
John Brown's Body by Stephen Vincent Benét
Lord Randall **My Son** by Anonymous

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biography • a history of a person's life written by that person

Examples

Coal Miner's Daughter by Loretta Lynn with George Veesey
How I Came to Be a Writer by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
Night by Elie Wiesel

Rosa Parks: My Story by Rosa Parks
The Story of My Life by Helen Keller

G8

123

72
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Chapbook

G11

125

Cinquain

G12

73

cento

G10

biography

G9

biography • the story of a person's life

Examples

Frances Hodgson Burnett: Beyond the Secret Garden by
Jean Shirley and Angelica Shirley Carpenter

Look Homeward: A Life of Thomas Wolfe by David
Herbert Donald

Peter the Great: His Life and World by Robert K. Massie

Prairie Visions: The Life and Times of Solomon Butcher
by Pam Conrad

The Double Life of Pocahontas by Jean Fritz

G9

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cento • a rhymed **aabbcc** "patchwork" poem consisting
of lines borrowed from various existing poems

Examples

- I saw a ship a-sailing,
Blue sky prevailing
Sweet day so cool, so calm, so bright
Welcome all wonders in one sight.
On this green bank, by thee, soft stream,
Was it a vision—or a waking dream?
—Lipson, Greta and Jane Romatowski **Calliope**. Good Apple, 1981
- a (Mother Goose)
a (William Wordsworth)
b (George Herbert)
b (Richard Crashaw)
c (Ralph Waldo Emerson)
c (John Keats)

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chapbook • a cheaply produced pamphlet sold by
peddlers from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries; a
small, often self-published, paperback book of poetry

Examples

Bevis of Hampton
Guy of Warwick

John Gilpin

Robinson Crusoe
Pieces of Light

G11

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cinquain • an unrhymed 5-line poem dividing 22
syllables into a 2-4-6-8-2 pattern

Example

- Rain
Heavy, Awesome
Drenching, soaking, penetrating
Renewing the earth's firmament
Soil soaker

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127

130

comedy

G15

classic

G13

129

comic strip

G16

clerihew

G14

classic • a definitive literary work that has been widely read and recognized for many years

Examples

Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates by Mary Dodge

Heidi by Johanna Spyri

Little Women by Louisa May Alcott

Moby Dick by Herman Melville

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson

White Fang by Jack London

clerihew • a humorous 4-line rhymed poem based on a person's name

Examples

Geoffrey Chaucer
Could hardly have been coarser,
But this never harmed the sales
Of his "Canterbury Tales."
—Baldick, Chris. **The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms.** Oxford, 1990.

Sir Humphrey Davy
Abominated gravy.
He lived in the odium
Of having discovered sodium.

—Bentley, Edmund Clerihew, as found in **The Poetry Dictionary** by John Philip Drury. Story Press, 1995.

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G13

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G15

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comic strip • a humorous vignette illustrated with multipanelled scenes, caricatures, and balloonized dialogue

Examples

Beetle Bailey by Mort Walker
Blondie by Chic Young
Garfield by Jim Davis
Mickey Mouse by Walt Disney
Peanuts by Charles Schulz

G16

comedy • a humorous play or literary work

Examples

A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court by Mark Twain
A Midsummer Night's Dream by William Shakespeare
Funny Girl by Isobel Lennart
The Importance of Being Earnest by Oscar Wilde
The Odd Couple by Neil Simon

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G18

**concrete
poem**

G17

**companion
title**

G19

couplet

133

G20

**contemporary
fiction**

134

77

companion title • a literary piece that stands alone but is related in character or setting to another work

Examples

The Borrowers
The Borrowers Afield
The Borrowers Afloat
The Borrowers Aloft
The Borrowers Avenged
—All 'ny Muiy Norton
Little House on the Prairie
Little House in the Big Woods
By the Shores of Silver Lake
Farmer Boy
These Happy Golden Years

G17

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concrete poem • verse arranged visually or shaped to represent its theme

Example

I
wish
everyone
could see my
Christmas tree
and have the fun
and feel the childlike
glee that comes to me when
decorating it for all my friends
to see.

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G18

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couplet • a 2-lined rhyming stanza or poem

G19

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contemporary fiction • a literary work with no distinguishable regional or periodic attachments that technically could occur anywhere in modern times

Examples

A Taste of Blackberries by Doris Buchanan Smith
On My Honor by Mirron Dene Brummet
The Best Christmas Pageant Ever by Barbara Robinson
The Dead Man in Indian Creek by Mary Downing Hahn
The Summer of the Swans by Betsy Byars

G20

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couplet • a 2-lined rhyming stanza or poem

Example

"Trees"
I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Againstst the earth's sweet flowing breast,
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leavy arms to pray,
A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair,
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

135

—Kliment, Joyce. **Trees and Other Poems**. George H. Doran Co., 1914

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78

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dictionarу

G23

diamante

G21

137

drama

G24

diary

G22

79

diamante • a form of unrhymed poetry that physically resembles a diamond; related to cinquain

Example
Love
Warm, wonderful
Embracing, hugging, laughing
Parents, relatives, — Strangers, enemies
Neglected, frightened, trembling,
Cold, bitter,
Hate

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G21

diary • a daily written record of one's personal experiences

G22

Examples

Anne Frank: The _____ of a Young Girl
Catherine, Called Birdy by Karen Cushman
Go Ask Alice by Anonymous
The _____ of Latoya Hunter: My First Year in Junior High
Z for Zachariah by Robert C. O'Brien

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dictionary • a reference book used for finding meanings, G23 pronunciations, and other information related to words

Examples

Cassell's Spanish _____ published by Funk and Wagnalls

Partridge's Concise _____ of Slang and Unconventional English published by Macmillan
The American Heritage _____ published by Houghton Mifflin
Webster's New World _____ published by Prentice Hall

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Examples
Hamlet by William Shakespeare
Our Town by Thornton Wilder
Raisin in the Sun by Lorraine Hansberry
The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds by Paul Zindel
The Miracle Worker by William Gibson

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140
08

142

encyclopedia

G27

141

epic

G28

elegy

G26

**dramatic
poem**

G25

dramatic poem • a narrative play written in verse form, involving two or more voices

Examples

- "Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer
- Choruses from "The Rock" by T. S. Eliot
- "Sordello" by Robert Browning
- "The Death of the Hired Man" by Robert Frost
- "Ulysses" by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

elegy • a poem lamenting a death

G25

Examples

- "In Memoriam A.H.H." by Alfred, Lord Tennyson
- "Oh Captain, My Captain" by Walt Whitman
- "Thanatosis" by William Cullen Bryant
- "Annabel Lee" by Edgar Allan Poe
- "I Have a Rendezvous With Death" by Alan Seeger

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encyclopedia • a comprehensive reference book containing articles on a wide variety of topics

Examples

- Americana
- Britannica
- Compton's
- Grolier's
- The World Book

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epic • a long narrative work of poetry, prose, or drama that ceremoniously recounts the deeds of a legendary hero

Examples

- "Hiawatha" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (poem)
- October (a.k.a.) Ten Days That Shook the World** by Sergei Mikhailovich Eisenstein (drama)
- Odyssey** by Homer (classic)
- "Paradise Lost" by John Milton (poem)
- War and Peace** by Leo Tolstoy (novel)

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G30

epitaph

G29

epigram

G32

eulogy

G31

essay

8 145

146

epigram • a concise, clever poem that expresses a single observation

Example

We have a pretty witty King
Whose word no man relies on,
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.
—Wilmont, John, 2nd Earl of Rochester

G29

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epitaph • a short poem, often engraved on a tombstone, that memorializes someone who has died

Example

The Body of
B. Franklin, Printer
{like the Cover of an old Book
Its Contents torn out
And strip of its Lettering and Gilding}
Lies here, food for Worms
But the Work shall not be lost;
For it will {as he believed} appear once more,
In a new and more elegant Edition
Revised, and corrected
by the Author

—proposed epitaph of Benjamin Franklin, age 20

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essay • a short, formal or informal, written discussion of a subject; composition

Examples

"A Few Minutes with Andy Rooney" (collection)
"How to Make History Date's Stuck" by Mark Twain
"Nature" by Ralph Waldo Emerson
"The Fire Next Time" by James Baldwin
"The Fisherman's Daughter" by Ursula K. Le Guin

G31

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eulogy • a spoken or written tribute praising someone who has died

Examples

Memorial Services in the Congress of the United States and Tributes in _____ of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Late a President of the United States
Published by the U.S. Government Printing Office

Michael Landon: Life, Love & Laughter: A Tribute to a Beloved Actor by the People Who Knew Him Best by Harry and Pamela Flynn

The Legacy of Nehru: A Memorial Tribute
edited by K. Natwar-Singh

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150

fantasy

G35

149

fiction

G36

fairy tale

G34

fable

G33

fable • a short story with a moral; commonly uses animal characters with human characteristics

Examples

"The Boy Bathing" (There is a time and place for everything)

"The Crow and the Pitcher" (Necessity is the mother of invention)
"The Fox and the Grapes" (Don't trust the advice of a man in trouble)

"The Hare and His Mother" (Spare the rod and spoil the child)
"The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing" (looks can be deceiving)

G33

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G34

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fairy tale • a story involving legendary royalty, commoners, and magical characters, often begins with **Once upon a time . . .** and ends with . . . **they lived happily ever after.**

Examples

"Cinderella" by Charles Perrault

"Rumpelstiltskin" by the Brothers Grimm

"The Frog Prince" by the Brothers Grimm

"The Little Mermaid" by Hans Christian Andersen

"The Princess Bride" by William Goldman

fantasy • a fictional work marked by supernatural or magical characters and events that could not happen in real life.

Examples

High fantasy (set within a created world):

A Wrinkle in Time (Camazotz) by Madeleine L'Engle

Tehanu (Earthsea) by Ursula K. Le Guin

The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe (Narnia) by C. S. Lewis

The Wizard of Oz (Oz) by L. Frank Baum

Low fantasy (set within the real world):

Charlotte's Web by E. B. White

Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH by Robert O'Brien

Pippi Longstocking by Astrid Lindgren

The Indian in the Cupboard by Lynne Reid Banks

G35

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G36

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fiction • a literary work created by the author's imagination; an untrue story

Examples

fantasy

folklore

novel

serial

short story

G38

folk tale

G37

folklore

G40

grue

G39

free verse

87

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folklore • the traditional oral culture of a people

Examples

beliefs

fables

fairy tales

folk tales

legends

myths

parables

practices

tall tales

G37

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folk tale • a magical story that is unique to a cultural group and that has been modified by years of oral retellings prior to being put into print

Examples

Beauty and the Beast by Jan Brett

East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon by P. J. Lynch

Momotaro, the Peach Boy by Linda Shute

Rip Van Winkle by Washington Irving

Sundiata, Lion King of Mali by David Wisnewski

G38

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free verse • poetry that follows no standard pattern of rhythm or rhyme

Examples

"Leaves of Grass" by Walt Whitman

"Patterson" by William Cullen Williams

Psalm 8:1-9 by King David

"Thankatopsis" by William Cullen Bryant

"The North Star" by Heinrich Heine

G39

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grue • a short, simple, gruesome rhyming poem

Example

Lizzie Borden took an axe,

And gave her mother forty whacks

When she saw what she had done,

She gave her father forty-one!

—Anonymous

G38

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88

G42

historical
fiction

G41

haiku

G44

humor

G43

horror

157
89

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haiku • a 3-line, 17 syllable poetic form of Japanese origin that describes a single natural image in a 5/7/5 syllabic pattern

Examples

Letters fading ink
Flows like silent, running streams
Tears from broken hearts
—R. Howard Blount, Jr.

Eagle wings take flight
Catching thermal canyon winds
Soaring over all
—R. Howard Blount, Jr.

G41

historical fiction • an untrue story set in an authentic period from the past and characterized by events that could have happened

Examples

Gone With the Wind by Margaret Mitchell
Island of the Blue Dolphins by Scott O'Dell
Number the Stars by Lois Lowry
Shane by Jack Schaefer

The Witch of Blackbird Pond by Elizabeth George Speare

G42

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horror • a literary work marked by elements of extreme suspense told in shocking, gruesome, details; a thriller

Examples

Creepshow by Stephen King
Dracula by Bram Stoker
Frankenstein by Mary Shelley
The Stepsister by R. L. Stine
The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe

G43

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humor • a funny literary work

Examples

How to Eat Fried Worms by Thomas Rockwell
Sideways Stories from Wayside School by Louis Sachar
Soup by Robert Newton Peck

The Best Christmas Pageant Ever by Barbara Robinson
The Cat Ate My Gymsuit by Paula Danziger
Who Put That Hair in My Toothbrush? by Jerry Spinelli

G44

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G45

information
book

G46

interactive
fiction

G47

journal

9

journalism

161

G48

162

informational book • nonfiction title that provides G45
extensive data on a particular topic

Examples

- A Book Takes Root: *The Making of a Picture Book* by Michael Kehoe
Cowboys by Martin W. Sandler
Mardi Gras: A Cajun Country Celebration by Diane Hoyt-Goldsmith
The Threatened Florida Black Bear by Margaret Goff Clark
When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS by James Cross Giblin

interactive fiction • a story that allows the reader to G46
determine the direction the narrative will take

Examples

- Choose Your Own Adventure* (Bantam Skylark)
Find Your Fate Adventure (Ballantine)
Nancy Drew and The Hardy Boys Be a Detective Mysteries (Wanderer)
Twistaplot (Scholastic)
Which Way Books (Pocket)

journal • a written record of experiences, reflections, G47
and perceptions that is appended on a regular basis

Examples

- A Gathering of Days: *A New England Girl's _____*
1830-32 by Joann Blos
Bluewater _____ : *The Voyage of the Sea Tiger* by Loretta Krupinski
Pedro's _____ : *A Voyage with Christopher Columbus* by Pam Conrad
Strider by Beverly Cleary
The _____ of Beatrix Potter, 1881-1897
Writing Nature: *Henry Thoreau's _____*

journalism • written pieces that deal with news items G48
and that are published in periodicals or reported through the media

Examples

- advice column
editorial
feature story
lead story
sports article
weather report

166

light verse

G51

165

limerick

G52

93

legend

G49

letter

G50

legend • an unverified story passed down orally from generation to generation

Examples

How the Animals Got Their Colors by Michael Rosen

How Turtles Back Was Cracked retold by Gayle Ross

The _____ of the Indian Paintbrush retold by Ionic dePolo

The _____ of El Dorado adapted by Nancy Velin Lakin

The Seven Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor

letter • a) form or informal written communication from one person to another

Example

May 12

Dear Mr. Henshaw,

My teacher read your book about the dog to our class. It was funny. We licked it.

Your friend,
Leigh Botts (boy)

—Cleary, Beverly **Dear Mr. Henshaw**. Morrow, 1983.

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light verse • an amusing form of verse having no serious purpose

Examples

clerknew

epigram

limerick

nonsense

parody

limerick • a humorous 5-line poem in which the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme and contain 3 stresses, while the third and fourth lines rhyme and contain 2 stresses

Examples

There is a Young Lady, whose nose,
Continually prospers and grows;
When it grew out of sight,
She exclaimed in a fright,
“Oh! Farewell to the end of my nose!”

There was an Old Man who said, “Hush!
I perceive a young bird in this bush!”
When they said, “Is it small?”
He replied, “Not at all;
It is four times as big as the bush!”

—Edward Lear

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modern
classic

G55

memoir

G53

mystery

169

G56

lyric poem

G54

lyric poem • a form of melodious verse

Examples

ballad

elegy

hymn

ode

psalm

sonnet

G53

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memoir • an autobiographical account concerning a period in one's life

Examples

A Girl from Yamhill by Beverly Cleary

An American Childhood by Annie Dillard

I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Maya Angelou

Keeping Faith: _____ of a President
by Jimmy Carter

Prairie-Town Boy by Carl Sandburg

G54

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modern classic • a newly published literary work that has gained considerable attention and has been widely read in recent years

Examples

Flowers for Algernon by Daniel Keyes

Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck

The Color Purple by Alice Walker

The Yearling by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

mystery • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around an unsolved crime

Examples

Encyclopedia Brown, Boy Detective

by Donald Sobol

Murder on the Orient Express (Hercule Poirot)

by Agatha Christie

The Case of the Velvet Claws (Perry Mason)

by Erie Stanley Gardner

The Dollhouse Murders by Betty Ren Wright

The Hound of the Baskervilles (Sherlock Holmes)

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

G56

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96

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97

nonfiction

nonsense

G59

G60

myth

narrative
poem

G57

G58

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myth • an ancient story of gods, goddesses, and superhuman heroes that explains events from a cultural standpoint

Examples

Isis and Osiris [Egyptian]

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table [Celtic]

The Birth of Venus [Roman]

The Twelve Labors of Hercules [Greek]

Thor, the God of Thunder [Norse]

G57

narrative poem • a poem that tells a story

G58

Examples

"Casey at the Bat" by Ernest Lawrence Thayer

"Paul Revere's Ride" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

"The Cremation of Sam McGee" by Robert W. Service

"The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes

"The Night Before Christmas" by Clement C. Moore

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G59

nonfiction • any true written work

Examples

biography

essay

informational book

journalism

textbook

nonfiction • any true written work

Examples

biography

essay

informational book

journalism

textbook

nonsense • an amusing poem characterized by uses of nonexistent terms and illogical ideas

Examples

From "Jabberwocky"

I'was brillig, and the slithy toves,
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe,
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.
—Carroll, Lewis "Jabberwocky"

From "The Jumblies"

And everyone said, "If we only live,
We too will go to sea in a Sieve —
To the hills of the Chankly Bore!"
Far and few, far and few,
Their heads are gurn, and their hands ate blue,

At the lands where the Jumbies live,
And they went to sea in a sieve,"
—Leff, Edward "The Jumblies"

G60

poetry available

175

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876

G61

nouvelette



G62

G64

nursery rhyme



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99

G63

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novel • a book-length work of fictional prose with a complex extended plot

Examples

Anne of Green Gables by L. M. Montgomery

Little Lord Fauntleroy by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Stepping on the Cracks by Mary Downing Hahn

The Cay by Theodore Taylor

The Yearling by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

novellette • a cheaply produced, sensational short novel; G62 pulp fiction

Examples

Destry Rides Again by Max Brand

Maggdalena, the Beautiful Mexican Maid by Ned Buntline

The Black Avenger by Ned Buntline

The Resurrection of Jimber-Jaw by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Wake for the Living by Royall Tyler

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G61

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novella • a fictional work of intermediate length and complexity that place it between a short story and a novel, a short novel

Examples

Animal Farm by George Orwell

Breakfast at Tiffany's by Truman Capote

Sarah, Plain and Tall by Patricia MacLachlan

Stone Fox by John Reynolds Gardiner

The Friendship by Mildred D. Taylor

nursery rhyme • traditional rhythmic rhyming verse for young children G64

Examples

"Humpty Dumpty"

"Jack and Jill"

"Little Boy Blue"

"Old Mother Hubbard"

"There Was a Crooked Man"

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G63

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100

G65

parable

G68

G65

ode

G67

101

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parallel poem

pastoral poem

182

ode • a lengthy, formal lyric poem with a serious tone

G65

Examples

"*Dejection*" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

"*To a Nightingale*" by John Keats

"*To Spring*" by Thomas Gray

"*The Wreck of the Deutchland*" by Gerard Manley Hopkins

"*To the Memory of My Beloved Master, William Shakespeare*"
by Ben Jonson

parable • an allegorical story that illustrates a religious lesson or moral

G66

Examples

The House on the Rock (Matthew 7)

The Lost Sheep (Matthew 18)

The Mustard Seed (Mark 4)

The Prodigal Son (Luke 15)

The Ten Talents (Matthew 25)

—The Holy Bible (KJV)

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parallel poem • verse in which each line begins or ends with the same word or phrase

Example

"I can . . ."

I can run;

I can try;

I can dream;

I can fly;

I can do anything if I aim for the sky.

—Strout, Judie. **The Literature Teacher's Book of Lists**,
The Center for Applied Research in Education, 1993 Used
by permission of Prentice Hall/Career & Personal
Development

pastoral poem • verse about country life, especially related to shepherding, idyll

Examples

"*As You Like It*, II, v. by William Shakespeare

"*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*" by Thomas Gray

"*The Deserted Village*" by Oliver Goldsmith

"*The Faerie Queen*" by Edmund Spenser

G68

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G69

play

G70

periodical

G72

prequel

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G71

poetry

185

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periodical • a regularly issued news publication; newspaper, magazine, bulletin

Examples

Ladies' Home Journal

National Examiner

Publisher's Weekly

The New York Times

The Tampa Tribune

play • a drama acted out onstage

Examples

Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

The Mousetrap by Agatha Christie

Bell, Book and Candle by John Van Druten

Places where plays are performed:

- Broadway
- off Broadway
- community theatre
- dinner theatre
- thespians/drama club

G69

✓ 1987 Good Apple

poetry • creative writing characterized by formal patterns of verse, thought and emotion, lines, and stanzas, rhythm, and rhyme

Examples

free verse

glue

haiku

linebreak

sonnet

G71

✓ 1987 Good Apple

prequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that gives an account of events prior to the narrative of an earlier work

Example

Garden of Shadows, the first book sequentially in "The Dollanger Series" by V. C. Andrews, was the last to be published.

Garden of Shadows, 1983/

Flowers in the Attic, 1979

Petals on the Wind, 1980

If There Be Thorns, 1981

Seeds of Yesterday, 1983

✓ 1987 Good Apple

G70

✓ 1987 Good Apple

G72

✓ 1987 Good Apple

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G73

prose

G74

propaganda

1

G75

quatrains

105

189

proverb

190

2

propaganda • information or ideas distributed by commercial advertisers or the promoters of a political belief or cause:

Examples

blandwagon	glittering generalities
canned statistics	manufactured consent
exigency	name calling
flag waving	plea talks

"I'm selling wishes child." Blum spiced his hands as if it wld. the most obvious thing in the world. "Anything you want - anything you could possibly imagine - can be yours!" All of us on the bench looked at him, mother and I, and I thought, I wondered if Mr. Blum was crazy, in the field "I would love to get a Wish! Reacher said. Blum just sort of mumbled. "I deal in wishes, kid." Blum reached into his vest pocket. But before I got further I must have my fee. Fifty cent from each of you if you please."

-But, um, Bill. **The Wish-Giver.** Harper & Row, 1983

prose • writing characterized by sentences and paragraphs; any type of writing that is not poetry

G/4

Examples

biography	biography
essay	essays
fiction	fiction
nonfiction	nonfiction
short story	short story

textbook

G/3

J. 1997 Good Apple

proverb • a short, widely used saying that expresses a general truth

Examples

A [good] name [is] rather to be chosen than great riches, [and] a loving favour rather than silver and gold [Proverbs 22:1]
All that glitters is not gold
Don't cry over spilt milk
The pen is mightier than the sword
When the cat's away, the mice will play

quatrain • a 4 line rhyming stanza or poem

Example

The Night Has a Thousand Eyes
The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one,
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

—Bourdillon, Francis William, in **The Book of Virtues for Young People** by William J. Bennett. Silver Burdett Press, 1996.

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G77

**reference
books**

G78

**realistic
fiction**

G77

G79

G80

**science
fiction**

107

193

romance

194

realistic fiction • a created literary piece involving elements that could actually occur in life

Examples

- adventure
- contemporary fiction
- historical fiction
- romance
- western

G77

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reference books • volumes containing extensive information within a specific area

Examples

- almanac
- atlas
- dictionary
- encyclopedia
- thesaurus

G78

Examples

- A Journey to the Center of the Earth by Jules Verne
- A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle
- Jurassic Park by Michael Crichton
- My Teacher Is an Alien by Bruce Coville
- The Martian Chronicles by Ray Bradbury
- War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells

G79

Examples

- Bingo Brown, Gypsy Lover by Betty Bybris
- Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott
- Love Story by Erich Segal
- Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare
- The Reluctant Widow by George Kelly

romance • a literary work featuring a plot that revolves around a love affair

Examples

- Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott
- Love Story by Erich Segal
- Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare
- The Reluctant Widow by George Kelly

science fiction • a futuristic work of literary fantasy characterized by time and space travel, nonexistent technology, alien creatures, and other improbable scientific events

Examples

- A Journey to the Center of the Earth by Jules Verne
- A Wrinkle in Time by Madeleine L'Engle
- Jurassic Park by Michael Crichton
- My Teacher Is an Alien by Bruce Coville
- The Martian Chronicles by Ray Bradbury
- War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells

G80

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G82

G81

sequel

G84

G83

Script

sermon

109

197

Serial

198

script • the written version of a play or motion picture G81

Example

[From Act I]
KATE
She can't see.

[She takes the lamp from him, moves it before the child's face.]
She can't see!

KELLER [hoarsely]
Helen

KATE
She can't hear you

KELLER

Helen!

—Gibson, William **The Miracle Worker**. Knopf, 1956, 1957.

G83
serial • a collection of stories published in sequential installments that feature the same characters, setting, or theme

Example

"Culpepper Adventures" (Uncle and Amos Meet the Slasher" by Gary Paulsen
"Fear Street" and "Goosebumps" by R. L. Stine
"Sweet Valley High" by Francine Pascal
"The Babysitters Club" by Ann M. Martin
"The Hardy Boys" by Franklin W. Dixon

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sequel • a companion literary piece, complete in itself, that continues the narrative of an earlier work G82

Examples

Hatchet, 1986 → **The River**, 1991 → **Brian's Winter**, 1996 by Gary Paulsen

Indian in the Cupboard, 1980 → **The Return of the Indian**, 1989 → **The Mystery of the Cupboard**, 1993 by Lynne Reid Banks

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110

sermon • a religious discourse offering words of encouragement and correction G84

Examples

"Let's Keep Christmas" by Peter Marshall
"Loving Your Enemies" by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
"Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" by Jonathan Edwards
"The Gift of Salvation" by Billy Graham
"Ye Must Be Born Again" by Billy Sunday

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200

110

Sonnet

202

**short
story**

G85

tabloid

201

soliloquy

G86

G88

G87

short story • a brief work of fiction that can be read in one sitting

Examples

- "A Christmas Memory" by Truman Capote
- "The Lady or the Tiger?" by Frank R. Stockton
- "The Lottery" by Shirley Jackson
- "The Ransom of Red Chief" by O. Henry
- "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" by James Thurber

G85

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soliloquy • a dramatic monologue given by a lone character

Example

To be or not to be: that is the question:
 Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
 Or take arms against a sea of troubles,
 And by opposing end them.

—Shakespeare, William. **Hamlet**. Act II, Scene I.

G86

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sonnet • a 14-line rhyming lyric poem with lines of equal length that follows one of several conventional rhyme schemes

Examples

- "Bright Star, Would I Were Stedfast as Thou Art" by John Keats
- "Leela and the Swan" by William Butler Yeats
- "Ozymandias" by Percy Bysshe Shelley
- "Symptoms" by Robert Lowell
- "Upon Westminster Bridge" by William Wordsworth

G87

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tabloid • a highly illustrated, half-size newspaper featuring sensational stories and general gossip

Examples

- Globe**
- National Enquirer**
- Sun**
- The Star**
- Weekly World News**

G88

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203

G90

G89

tanka

87

G92

G91

tall tale

textbook

113

205

tercer

206

tall tale • a humorous, highly exaggerated story detailing the impossible feats of a folk character

G89

Examples

Swamp Angel

Pecos Bill

Paul Bunyan

John Henry

Slappy Hooper

tanka • a 5 line, 31 syllable poetic form of Japanese origin in a 5.7.5.7.7 syllabic pattern, related to haiku

Example

The rain spills from clouds
Over thirsty grass and trees
It moistens the landscape
Like a soft gentle shower
Spring awakens the whole world.

—From **Calliope** by Greta Barclay Lipson, Ed D., and Jane A. Romatowski, Ed D. © 1981 by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon & Schuster Elementary. Used by permission

tercet • a 3 line rhymed stanza or poem, a triplet

G91

Example

The Fleas and the Honey Pot
A jar of honey chanced to spill
Its contents on the window sill
In many a viscous pool and rill
The fleas, attracted by the sweet,
Began so greedily to eat.
They smeared their fragile wings and feet
With many a twitch and pull in vain
They gasped to get away again,
And died in aromatic pain

—Aesop. **The Book of Virtues for Young People**
by William J. Bennett. Silver Burdett Press, 1996

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textbook • a book adopted by schools for the formal study of an academic subject area

G92

Examples

Introduction to Literature by Holt Rinehart Winston
Mathematics Plus by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

Science Plus: Technology and Society by Holt Rinehart Winston
The Music Connection by Silver Burdett Ginn
The Writer's Craft by McDougal, Littell
World Geography by Prentice Hall

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G94

G93

tragedy

G96

G95

thesaurus

western

115

209

trilogy

210

thesaurus • a reference book used for finding synonyms and antonyms of words

Examples

Clear and Simple _____ published by Grosset & Dunlap

Roget's International _____ published by HarperCollins

Webster's New World _____ published by Simon & Schuster

G93

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tragedy • a serious play or literary work with an unhappy or disastrous ending

Examples

Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller

King Lear by William Shakespeare

Long Day's Journey Into Night by Eugene O'Neill

Polly Vaughn (traditional English ballad)

The Drowning of Stephan Jones by Bette Greene

G94

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911

trilogy • a collection of three related literary works

Examples

The Lord of the Rings _____, three books by J. R. R. Tolkien

The Fellowship of the Ring

The Two Towers

The Return of the King

The Time _____, three books by Madeleine L'Engle

A Wrinkle in Time

A Wind in the Door

A Swiftly Tilting Planet

G95

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western • a literary work with a plot that revolves around frontier life in the American West

Examples

Hondo by Louis L'Amour

Lonesome Dove by Larry McMurtry

Riders of the Purple Sage by Zane Grey

Shane by Jack Schaefer

The Outcasts of Poker Flat by Bret Harte

G96

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appendix

BT3

214

anonymous

BT4

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afterword

BT1

BT2

acknowledgments

Acknowledgments • a word of appreciation to individuals or groups who provided significant assistance in the creation of a book

Example

Special thanks go to Mary E. Woodruff of the Vermont Women's History Project and Dr. Robert M. Brown of the Museum of American Textile History, who read this book in manuscript and offered suggestions and corrections. Any errors of fact which remain are, of course, my own.

—Paterson, Katherine **Lyddie**. Viking, 1991.

afterword • a word from the author immediately following the text or narrative; author's note

Example

How much of Annemarie's story is true? I know I will be asked that. Let me try to tell you, here, where fact ends and fiction begins.

Annemarie Johansen is a child of my imagination, though she grew there from the stories told to me by my friend Annelise Platt, to whom this book is dedicated, who was herself a child in Copenhagen during the long years of the German occupation. . . .

—Lowry, Lois. **Number the Stars**. Houghton Mifflin, 1989

BT2

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BT1

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anonymity • a term used when the author is unknown or wishes to remain unknown

Examples (Titles by Unknown Authors)

anonymous • a term used when the author is unknown or wishes to remain unknown

Examples (Titles by Unknown Authors)

Beowulf

Go Ask Alice

Hindu Myths

Jay's Journal

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

appendix • a supplement to a book, usually included in the back matter

Example

Appendices

A Garth Williams, the Illustrator

B The Manuscripts

C Spiders

D. E. B. White's Letters and Comments About **Charlotte's Web**

E. Readers' Responses

F. Critical Appraisals

G. Recommended Reading

—White, E. B. and Peter F. Neumeyer. **The Annotated Charlotte's Web**. HarperCollins, 1994.

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bibliography

BT7

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bio

BT8

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back matter

BT6

author

BT5

author • the writer of a book

Examples

Pam Conrad

Gloria Houston

Katherine Paterson

Gary Paulsen

Bill Wallace

back matter • book parts located behind the main text of the book

BT6

Examples

appendix

glossary

sources

bibliography

index

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BT5

bibliography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author

BT6

biography • a short biography of an author or illustrator

BT8

Example

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Mem Fox is the beloved author of many popular picture books, including Harcourt Brace's **Possum Magic, Guess What?, Koala Lou**, and most recently, **Time for Bed**. She lives with her family near the sea in Adelaide, South Australia, but has never seen a real pirate. The inspiration for **Tough Boris** came during a writing exercise assigned by one of her students at Flinders University, where she is a senior lecturer in language arts.

—Fox, Mem. **Tough Boris**. Harcourt Brace, 1994.

bibliography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author

BT7

biography • list of sources or titles used or recommended by an author

BT8

Example

Four books stimulated my thinking when I was deciding how to treat the subject of plagues in history. They were:
Plagues and Peoples by William H. McNeill (New York: Doubleday, 1977);
The Doctor in History by Howard W. Haggar (New York: Dorset Press, 1989);
Disease and History by Frederick F. Cartwright, in collaboration with Michael D. Boddiss (New York: Dorset Press, 1991).

—Giblin, James Cross. **When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS**. HarperCollins, 1995. pp. 197–198.

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—Giblin, James Cross. **Rats, Lice, and History: The Biography of a Bacillus** by Hans Zinsser (Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press/Little, Brown and Company, 1934).
—Giblin, James Cross. **When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS**. HarperCollins, 1995. pp. 197–198.

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BT10

copyright

BT9

chapter

BT12

dedication

copyright
date

221

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chapter • a major subdivision of a book

Example

- I Callers
- II Fences
- III School
- IV Hogses
- V Overalls

—Lenski, Lois. **Strawberry Girl**. HarperCollins.
1945, renewed 1973.

BT9

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copyright • a form of protection provided by U.S. law to authors of "original works of authorship," including literature, drama, music, and other genres. The owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do or authorize others to do such things as reproduce the work, distribute the work, or perform the work.

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BT10

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dedication • statement identifying an individual or group an author wishes to remember

Examples

To my father, Haven Peck . . .
a quiet and gentle man
whose work was killing pigs

—Peck, Robert Newton. **A Day No Pigs Would Die**. Knopf, 1972.

BT11

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copyright date • the year a book is published

Examples

- ©1997
- ©1940
- ©1912
- ©1890
- ©1872

For all the children
To whom we entrust the future
—Lowry, Lois. **The Giver**. Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

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editor

epigraph

225

123

BT15

BT16

edition
line

BT13

BT14

designer

designer • a graphic artist who creates the overall appearance of a book, including selection of paper, colors, fonts, and images

BT13

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edition line • a line on the copyright page that indicates the book's order of printing

Examples

These lines indicate first editions.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ABCDE

First Impression

BT14

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editor • a publisher's representative who acquires and prepares manuscripts from authors for publication

Examples

Virginia Buckley

James Cross Giblin

Margaret K. McElderry

George Nicholson

Maxwell Perkins

BT15

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epigraph • a quotation usually from a speech, poem, or scripture placed at the front of a book that is indicative of the book's theme

Example

A farmer's heart is rabbit soft,
And farmer eyes are blue.

But farmers' eyes are eagle fierce
And look a man right through.
—Peck, Robert Newton. **A Day No Pigs Would Die**.
Knopf, 1972.

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front matter

BT20

folio

BT18

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foreword

BT19

epilogue

BT17

epilogue • a summarizing or concluding passage at the end of a story; a passage that tells what happened after the story

Example

Sadako Sasaki died on October 25, 1955.

Her classmates folded three hundred and fifty-six cranes so that one thousand were buried with Sadako. In a way she got her wish. She will live on in the hearts of people for a long time.

—Coerr, Eleanor. **Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes**. Putnam, 1977.

BT17

folio • a page number

BT18

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foreword • an introductory word from the author or guest writer

Example

An Open Letter from Joanna Hurwitz

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foreword • an introductory word from the author or guest writer

Example

An Open Letter from Joanna Hurwitz

Dear Readers,

In this book about corresponding with authors and illustrators, let me begin by writing a letter to you. When I was growing up in the 1940s and 50s, teachers never thought to ask their students to write to authors. Nevertheless, one day when I was about twelve years old, I felt so sorry to reach the end of the book I was reading that I just had to write to its author. The book was **Betsy and Tacy Go Downtown** and the author was Maud Hart Lovelace. I did not know where she lived or even if she was alive. Yet the very act of writing to Mrs. Lovelace and telling her how much I liked her story made me feel good . . . —Joanna Hurwitz

—Blount, Jr., R Howard. **The Address Book of Children's Authors and Illustrators**. Instructional Fair • T.S. Denison, 1994 p 8 Reprinted by permission of T.S. Denison.

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front matter • the book parts located before the main text of the book

Examples

acknowledgments	frontispiece
ad card	half title
copyright page	introduction
dedication	preface
epigraph	table of contents
foreword	title page

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index

BT23

introduction

BT24

glossary

BT21

illustrator

BT22

glossary • an alphabetical listing of book-related terms and definitions

Example

barrel: standard of measurement for cranberries. One barrel equals 100 pounds of cranberries.

bed: one portion of a cranberry bog, usually rectangular in shape and two to four acres in size

bog: a type of wetland on which cranberries can be farmed. Cranberry bogs have a peat bottom and acidic soil.

—Burns, Diane L. **Cranberries: Fruit of the Bogs**. Carolrhoda, 1994.

illustrator • the book's artist

Examples

Jan Brett

Leo & Diane Dillon

Thomas Locker

David Macaulay

Jerry Pinkney

Patricia Polacco

Chris Van Allsburg

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BT21

index • an alphabetical listing of important words and the page numbers where they are used in the text

Example

Acadia, 6-8, 14, 31
Ash Wednesday, 11, 30
bandits, 10
bayou, 5
boudin, 17
buvette, 13

Cajun, 31
ancestors, 5, 6, 7, 10, 30
history, 6-8, 14

—Hoyt-Goldsmit, Diane. **Mardi Gras: A Cajun Country Celebration**. Holiday House, 1995.

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BT23

introduction • a fairly long note from the author or another person that provides important background information for the book

Example

...Imaginative though I was as a kid, I never pictured a mailman knocking at the door of a writer and saying something mundane like, "Lots of mail from your fans today." Nor could I envision the writer opening a letter, reading a letter, or chuckling or weeping at a letter from a person like me.

Yet here I sit today, chewing on a strand of hair while I ponder a sentence, and on my desk is a stack of mail from readers who realize that I am no farther away from them than a first-class stamp.

I wish I were young again, with a favorite book by my side and a pen and paper in my hand. . . . —Lois Lowry

—Read Magazine. **Dear Author**. Conari Press, 1995. p. ix.

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BT24

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preface

BT27

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prologue

BT28

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permissions

BT26

ISBN

BT25

ISBN • International Standard Book Number:
the universal order number
Example

1-56417-665-7

—Blount, Jr., R. Howard. **Language Arts Lingo: Glossaries and Flashcards for 200+ Terms.** Good Apple, 1997.

permissions • a list of statements giving permission
to use excerpts from other copyrighted works
BT26

© 1997 Good Apple

Example

"I'll Be Back," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "It's Only Love," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited; "Revolution," © 1968 Northern Songs Limited; "I'm Looking Through You," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited; "Can't Buy Me Love," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "Baby's in Black," © 1964 Northern Songs Limited; "In My Life," © 1965 Northern Songs Limited; All songs by John Lennon and Paul McCartney. All Rights Controlled and Administered by MCA MUSIC PUBLISHING, A Division of MCA INC., New York NY 10019. Under license from ATV MUSIC. USED BY PERMISSION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

—Rylant, Cynthia. **But I'll Be Back Again.** Orchard, 1989.

preface • a brief note from an author
BT27

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Example

Some of this story is true. Some of it's lies. No brontosaurus has ever been found in Nebraska, but I'm partial to Nebraska, and all my own fossils and bones come from there. And while I never heard of a young girl in Nebraska taking part in a dinosaur adventure, there was once a young girl in England in 1810 who made an important dinosaur discovery with the help of her brother.

So this story could have happened like it says, almost, but it didn't really, not exactly anyway.

—Conrad, Pam. **My Daniel.** HarperCollins, 1989.

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permissions • a list of statements giving permission
to use excerpts from other copyrighted works
BT26

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prologue • an introductory or opening passage at the beginning of a story; a passage that tells what happened prior to the story
BT28

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They say Maniac Magee was born in a dump. They say his stomach was a cereal box and his heart a sofa spring.

They say he kept an eight-inch cockroach on a leash and that rats stood guard over him while he slept.

They say if you knew he was coming and you sprinkled salt on the ground and he ran over it, within two or three blocks he would be as slow as everybody else.

They say.

—Spinelli, Jerry. **Maniac Magee.** Little, Brown, 1990.

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031

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publisher

BT31

Sources

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public
domain

BT32

pseudonym

BT29

pseudonym • an assumed name some writers use for publishing purposes; a pen name

public domain • literary works no longer protected by copyright laws

Examples

Pseudonym	Given Name
Mark Twain	Samuel Langhorne Clemens
Eve Bunting	Anne Evelyn Bolton
M. E. Kerr, Vin Packer	Marijane Meaker
Laura Lee Hope, Franklin W. Dixon	Edward Stratemeyer
Hadley Irwin	Lee Hadley and Ann Irwin
Dr. Seuss	Theodore Seuss Geisel

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BT29

Examples

government publications	anonymous works
pieces published, yet never copyrighted	classics
works 50 years after the copyright owner's death	

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BT30

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BT32

sources • a bibliography of published matter used as research for the book

Examples

Harcourt Brace
Harper Collins
Houghton Mifflin
R. Indom House
Simon & Schuster

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BT31

publisher • a company that prints and distributes books

DOUGLASS'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL WORKS	DOUGLASS, Anna. <i>Free at Last: The Life of Frederick Douglass</i> . New York: Dodd, Mead, 1971.
Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave. Written by Himself. Boston: Anti-Slavery Office, 1845. (Available now in several paperback reprints.)	
BIOGRAPHIES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS	
Bontemps, Arna. <i>Free at Last: The Life of Frederick Douglass</i> . New York: Dodd, Mead, 1971.	
OTHER WRITINGS ON DOUGLASS	
Blight, David W. Frederick Douglass' Civil War: Keeping Faith in Jubilee. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989.	
—Meltzer, Milton ed. Frederick Douglass: in His Own Words. Harcourt Brace, 1995.	

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BT50

leaf

BT49

hardcover

BT52

paperback

page

BT51

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hardcover • a book with a rigid binding and cover

BT49

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leaf • one sheet of paper; two pages

BT50

© 1997 Good Apple

page • one side of a leaf

BT51

© 1997 Good Apple

paperback • a book with a soft cover; also
called a softcover

BT52

© 1997 Good Apple

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250

title page

verso

249

143

BT55

BT56

recto

spine

BT53

BT54

recto • the front side of a leaf, a right-hand page

BT53

© 1997 Good Apple

spine • the folded and bound edge of a book; backstrip

BT54

© 1997 Good Apple

title page • the page listing the book's title, author, illustrator, publisher, and place of publication

BT55

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verso • the back side of a leaf, a left-hand page

BT56

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About the Author

R. Howard Blount, Jr. has been an elementary and middle-school classroom teacher in Hillsborough County, Florida, since 1980. He earned a B.A. degree in Elementary Education from Southeastern College and an M.Ed. degree in Educational Leadership from the University of South Florida. Mr. Blount also works as an educational consultant, freelance writer, proofreader, and reviewer of children's books. He is the author of *The Address Book of Children's Authors and Illustrators*, *Implementing Literature-Based Instruction and Authentic Assessment*, and *Art Projects Plus*, published by Instructional Fair/T. S. Denison.



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